"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers today and tomorrow; moderate southeast and south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,272. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PERSHING HALTS; NEVER WAS AIDED BY THE MEXICANS

Censor Permits Times Correspondent at Front to Tell of Carranza Opposition.

STORY OF PARRAL AMBUSH

Americans on Villa's Heels When Checked by Attack of De Facto Soldiers.

HAD TO TAKE DEFENSIVE

Fifteen-Mile Running Fight, with Final Stand and Deadly Volley at Santa Cruz.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING, Near Namiquipa, Mexico, April 18, (by Army Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—The United States punitive expedition directed against Pancho Villa and his followers apparently has come to a standstill. Whether the halt is to be permanent depends largely on circumstances and developments beyond the control of General Pershing. From a military standpoint he has for the time being come to the end of the lane.

Our troops are no longer pressing forward in Villa's pursuit. To those at home this will come suddenly and as a surprise, but it is the truth. The chase proper for both Villa and Villistas has come to a temporary end. It came with the fight of the Thirteenth Cavalry with the Carranza garrison at Parral on April 12. Since that time such of our forces as have gone forward were sent to back up the cavalry still facing the Carranzistas near that town. Not a single detachment was beating southward on Villa's trail today.

These are facts which were becoming patent several days ago to those of us with the General, and they may be stated now because of the Parral affair. [Deleted by censor.] Until that occurrence General Pershing had four separate, yet co-ordinate, flying cavalry columns far afield, closing in on the Villistas, if not on Villa himself; but with the injection of a new element into the situation, that element being open Carranzista resistance, those columns had to unite for mutual protection. This necessary move left Villa without pursuers, and, if he is alive, as one set of rumors has it, as opposed to the rumors of his death, he may be today many miles south of Parral, through which region, according to report, he was flying for his life before the pursuing columns. Assuming that he is alive today, he has attained a part of the interior below Parral not far from the Durango line, where, as recent developments have shown, the passage of American troops would arouse open opposition.

Pershing's Strategy Nullified.

This was the dilemma the expedition found itself facing today. For a month and two days General Pershing has fed and equipped his army piecemeal, by motor truck, mule transport, and pack train, denied the use of two railroads—the Mexico Northwestern and the old Mexican National—which, east and west respectively, roughly parallel our line of communication. That line begins at Columbus, and, we may say, ends in the vicinity of Parral.

In a sentence, General Pershing, overcoming the handicaps of transport, surmounting the obstacles facing troops in a mountainous and inhospitable country, and breaching the gap created by the marked absence of co-operation by the de facto Government, by dint of sheer hammering threw his cavalry forward, far from bases and supplies, until they had reached a point where the annihilation of Villa and his band seemed a certainty, only to have his strategy and his perseverance nullified at one stroke by the action of those Carranza soldiers who fired on Major Tompkins's command as it rode out of Parral.

Yet, in a way, that occurrence may have been fortunate for the expedition, for it enables correspondents with the army to say what they have all along wanted to say. [Censored.] That was and is that, taken as a whole, the Carranza co-operation is a myth. Carranza opposition is more to the point. Where there was no opposition there was apathy, and where there was not apathy there was ignorance. [Deleted.]

It is true that for the first 200 miles across the border we found the Mexican people friendly, which means that they were indifferent to our presence, or, having recently felt the touch of Villa's hand, were relieved, or, having things to sell, were glad to make a profit at exorbitant prices. But even from these people officers had difficulty in obtaining information, and as the line of communication stretched to 300, 400, nearly 500 miles, the situation became acute. Guides could not be obtained; natives sullenly refused to yield up supplies, even at more than fair prices; shots were fired at small detachments as they rode through villages. Such shots were fired on more than one occasion; but the General, hoping, as I said before, for the best, prohibited correspondents mentioning the incidents.

In the Enemy's Country.

From Namiquipa southward it was plain that we were in the enemy's country. And by this I do not necessarily mean Villa country, but country where Americans were not wanted. We searched towns, gently, so officers laughingly assert, and took some prisoners. They were either suspected of being Villistas or suspected of sniping at our passing columns. Invariably they were released—fed first, and liberated. General Pershing did not want the word to go out that he was persecuting civilians, and he was inclined to overleniency. He was still carrying on the missionary work whereby the natives were to be shown, if possible, that we had come as friends seeking a bandit at whose hands they themselves had suffered. The seeds of this doctrine incidentally are still being sown, but they have been about as productive as could be expected of seeds in the desert country.

Thus to date our troops have been balked in their search for Villa by two main causes. The first is that we have not used the railroads; the second is that we have met with continual opposition. We have occupied no towns;

Continued on Page 3.

Gutierrez Asks Americans Not to Advance Further

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, April 20.—The Government organ published an interview today with Luis Herrera, Sr., Mayor of Parral, and father of Generals Maclovio and Luis Herrera, in which he said he had instructions from General Luis Gutierrez, in command of the de facto Government forces in Chihuahua, to request the American troops not to advance south of Santa Cruz de Villegas, where the Americans are now encamped.

Santa Cruz de Villegas is fifteen miles north of Parral.

TORREON, Mexico, April 20.—Colonel Brown, in La Poquilla, is reported here to be arranging with General Luis Herrera at Parral by telephone for the use of the railroads to facilitate the withdrawal of the American troops.

SCOTT AND OBREGON LIKELY TO CONFER

Will Meet in Mexico to Discuss Expedition's Status if Plans Work Out.

MAY MEAN CO-OPERATION

Administration Seeks Some Arrangement to Continue Villa Hunt—Concentrating Carranza Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Plans are afoot for a conference between Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, now en route to San Antonio, and General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of the Carranza de facto Government, with a view to the discussion of the military aspects of the American Government's punitive expedition into Mexico against Villa. It is understood that efforts to arrange such a conference are being made through State Department channels, and that the meeting of the two officers will take place somewhere on Mexican soil.

Whether the conference will be held at Juarez or at some point further south has not been determined, because details of the plan for the meeting have not been perfected. General Obregon has been in Mexico City with the Carranza Government, and would have to make a trip to the border, or northward into Chihuahua, to meet General Scott. The latter is going to San Antonio for the announced purpose of conferring with Major Gen. Funston and obtaining information. Secretary Baker has admitted that General Scott may cross the border into Mexico to obtain information, but there has been no official admission of the plans that are afoot for General Scott having a conference with General Obregon.

If plans for this conference are successful it is hoped that it will result in a better understanding by the de facto Government military authorities of the American Government's plans and that it will give the American Government definite information regarding the vital question now confronting the leaders of the expedition—whether Carranza troops will again fire on American forces should they attempt to penetrate further into Mexico. The Scott-Obregon conference may result in an understanding by which the American forces can act in harmony with the Carranza forces in a joint campaign against Villa, or by which the American forces may maintain their expedition as it stands, without for the present trying to move further into Mexico, while affording the Carranza forces, under Obregon's general direction, an opportunity to demonstrate whether they can take control of the situation.

The Carranza Government has been arguing that the American troops should be withdrawn on the ground that the de facto Government is now able to handle the situation and capture Villa if he is yet alive. It is possible that the Carranza Government will have a chance to show whether it can complete the task by taking up the pursuit of Villa in earnest below where our columns have advanced in the Parral region.

The State Department today received official advices that about 1,500 Carranza troops had been moved from Chihuahua into the Parral region. This information is causing considerable uneasiness in Administration circles. The messages which brought this information asserted that the movement was intended as an intimation to the American Government that if the United States forces attempted to pass Parral they would be opposed with force by the Carranzistas.

The dispatches stated that there was no evidence that this massing of Carranza troops in the vicinity of Parral had been made with knowledge or consent of the central de facto Government, or with the approval of General Obregon. But it was asserted that the commander who ordered these troops to Parral had indicated his purpose to put these forces below the most advanced position of the American expedition. Whether it was General Herrera who ordered this movement could not be ascertained, but this much is suspected in Washington. It is known that General Herrera last week frankly told American military authorities that if the American forces again attempted to enter Parral they would be resisted.

The Pershing expedition is at a standstill so far as the pursuit of Villa is concerned. During the last week the efforts of the War Department, in cooperation with General Funston, have been concentrated on the plans for strengthening the expedition. The attack by Carranza troops on Major Tompkins's men when they tried to enter Parral on Wednesday, April 12, forced General Pershing to halt and take stock of the situation.

Major Tompkins's report has been sent to the Carranza Government at Mexico City by Secretary Lansing with a request for an explanation of the meaning of this attack by the Carranzistas, after the higher authorities at Parral had indicated a willingness for the American troops to enter. While War Department officials will not admit the fact, it is believed that the Pershing expedition will not attempt to go forward until it is determined whether the Carranza Government intends to oppose its advance by force.

It is understood to be the hope of the Administration that General Scott will be able to perfect an arrangement whereby there may either be joint action between the military forces of both Governments, with full co-operation by the Carranzistas, or the giving of assurances by the Carranza Government that it will not interfere with the further prosecution of the work of the expedition by the United States forces acting independently, or assurances that the de

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft.
A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

DYNAMITE PLOTS BARED IN DETAIL BY VON DER GOLTZ

Star Witness in Welland Case Told in London How He Got Aid from Von Papen.

CHECKS CORROBORATE HIM

Tauscher's Explosives and Pistols Cached in Room Here for Foray.

GENERATORS FROM ATTACHE

Planned Raids on Great Lakes Ports, but Embassy Would Not Permit It.

'Who's Who' in von der Goltz Dynamite Plot Confession

LONDON, Friday, April 21.—In the statement made by Horst von der Goltz, as published this morning, the following table of "names of persons implicated" in the various pro-German plots was attached:

BUCK, New York—Received passport, recommended Covani.

FRITZEN, New York—Received and transported dynamite; tried to blackmail me.

TUCKER, New York—Acquainted with the general scheme as proposed by Tuite.

BUSSE, New York—Went to du Pont's and Tauscher.

COVANI, New York—Acted as Secretary.

HAUSEMANN, New York—Knew of scheme, offered to supply guns.

LUDERITZ — Proposed passport, paid men from steamer.

TAUSCHER—Acquainted with scheme, supplied pistols and orders for dynamite.

PAPEN—Supplied money; instigator and General-in-Chief.

CONSUL AT ST. PAUL—Informed of plans; offered to assist me.

CONSUL AT CHICAGO—The same; United States Secret Service knew all about it.

TUITE, New York—Made proposals; supplied maps, diagrams, &c.

SEMON, Buffalo—Knew scheme; assisted by his knowledge of terrain.

RYAN, Buffalo — Received money and instructions from Papen.

CAPTAIN HECKER, New York—Released by British on parole to stay in New York; knew of scheme and assisted.

EMPLOYES OF TAUSCHER, OF LUDERITZ, AND OFFICERS OF SHIP — Mostly acquainted with scheme.

LONDON, Friday, April 21.—The Government last night issued a long sworn statement by Horst von der Goltz, the secret agent of the German Government, who is now in the United States in custody, giving full details of his activities in America.

The statement bristles with dates and names of places and of persons associated with him. The Government prefaces it with a memorandum relating to von der Goltz's identity and the manner of his arrest in England.

The memorandum says that when a check signed by Captain von Papen, the former Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, which had been seized at Falmouth, was shown to von der Goltz, he admitted his indorsement and asked to be allowed to make a voluntary statement. Thereupon writing materials were given to him and he spent the night of Jan. 31 in compiling a statement, which he afterward swore to.

The Government's memorandum remarks: "Von der Goltz's statement finds detailed corroboration in the von Papen checks, which he cannot have known were in the possession of the British authorities."

Statement Gives Dates.

The statement of von der Goltz as given out by the Government is in part as follows:

"On Aug. 3, 1914, I left the Mexican army on leave and arrived at El Paso, where Consul Kuck directed me to report to von Papen. After visiting Washington and Asbury Park, I arrived in New York in mid-August, stopping at the Holland House.

"I visited Vice Consul Kraske, who suggested that I avoid being seen about the Consulate, and he would notify me when to meet von Papen. A few days later I met von Papen. I was asked my opinion of a scheme suggested by a certain Schuhmacher for raiding towns on the coast of the Great Lakes with a motor boat armed with machine guns. The proposal later was rejected owing to the Embassy receiving unfavorable information about Schuhmacher.

"I was then requested to assist in a scheme for the invasion of Canada by a force recruited from reservists in the United States, aided by German warships then in the Pacific.

"This scheme, which was proposed by von Papen and Boy-Ed, later was abandoned on the advice of Bernstorff.

"Next von Papen asked me to confer with two Irishmen, who proposed the dynamiting of railway junctions, grain elevators, and the locks of the canals connecting the Great Lakes. It was hoped thus to terrify Canada, preventing the Dominion from aiding the mother country.

"I received the Irishmen, who brought maps and details of the plan. Before going to Baltimore to consult Consul Luderitz regarding the scheme, I employed one man, Charles Ucker, alias Tuscheimer, as an assistant. I then went to Baltimore and consulted Luderitz, who obtained a passport in the name of Taylor. He also introduced me to the Captain of a German ship at

Continued on Page 4.

Russia Refuses Peace for Turkey; Collapse of Foe Believed to be Near

PETROGRAD, April 20.—The fall of Trebizond has given rise to a fresh crop of rumors that Turkey is approaching Russia with peace overtures, but it is authoritatively stated in official circles that no such proposals will be considered for a moment by the Russian Government. Voicing a conviction that Turkey is a defeated nation and not in a position to make any terms, the Petrograd Gazette declares:

"We may consider one of our enemies finished. The taking of Trebizond has so disorganized the Turkish defensive plans that all that remains for her is to lay down her arms and ask mercy. She already has sought ways to a separate peace, but has met with the absolute refusal of her opponent, who is determined to close no separate agreements. Turkey's hour has struck, and it is not improbable that she will in the near future entirely disappear from the map."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn that intermediary agents are sounding allied circles in more than one quarter on behalf of the Turkish Government in order to find out what chances there are of separate peace. So far, I am informed, such efforts have led to nothing, but the disaster in Asia Minor may cause them to take a more direct form.

Von Haeseler to be Made Scapegoat for Verdun

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Field Marshal Count von Haeseler, who has been the Crown Prince's guide and inspiring spirit since the beginning of the war, has been recalled from the western front and has arrived in Berlin.

The supreme military authorities have selected him as the scapegoat for the failure of the attacks on Verdun.

FIND BOMBS ALL SET IN A PLOTTER'S BAG

Buffalo Police Take Deadly Missiles from Central Station After Arrest Here.

SLEUTHS POSE AS GERMANS

And Capture Ex-Burglar Who Demanded $5,000 as Price of Wrecking Munitions Plants.

Harry L. Newton, who asserted that he had just come to this city from St. Catherines, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where he was employed as a foreman in the munitions plant owned by the McKinnon Dash and Hardware Company, was arrested in this city yesterday by men from Captain Tunney's bomb squad, and held on the charge of "endangering life by maliciously placing explosives near a building." The police charged that before his arrest Newton, who admitted, they said, having a criminal record in this country, told detectives who approached him as pro-German agents, that he would guarantee to blow up any munitions plant in this country or in Canada for $5,000.

The prisoner had in his possession two small metal badges, one of plain gold, which he wore as a watch charm, and which was inscribed, "In H. M. Service," and the other, blue enamel with a white centre, which contained the picture of a cannon. On this last badge was marked, "The McKinnon, Dash and Hardware Company, Munitions, In Service." With these badges Newton told the supposed Germans he was able to enter any munitions plant in the world making supplies for the Allies.

As an evidence of his good faith, the former munitions maker told the detectives, they asserted, that he had brought with him from Canada a suitcase in which was a bomb with a time fuse. He agreed, according to the police, to use this bomb, which he had left in the railroad station in Buffalo, N. Y., to blow up the Brooks Locomotive Works at Dunkirk, N. Y. The police there telegraphed to the Buffalo police, who found a number of bombs in a trunk left there by Newton.

Planned to Work for Germans.

According to Sergeant Barnetz of Captain Tunney's squad, one of the men who made the arrest, Newton said that he left Buffalo on April 13, and made his way to this city. The detective said the prisoner admitted that he had long considered the possibility of making money by working for German agents against the Allies and believed that his opportunity had come.

When he arrived in New York last Saturday, the police said, Newton lost no time in getting in touch with men whom he considered pro-German plotters. At a meeting at Herald Square the very night he got here, he made an acquaintance who seemed to be all that the munitions maker desired for his new plans. After some talk the man from Canada gave a hint as to his mission here, and the man to whom he talked, becoming alarmed, later reported the conversation to the police.

Detectives who spoke German were at once assigned to the case and Newton readily fell in with every plot that was proposed. At last, according to the police, he told of the bomb in the suitcase in Buffalo, and agreed to use it in the Brooks plant.

In the course of some of his conversations, the police assert, Newton said that he would undertake to blow up Police Headquarters or the Department of Justice offices in the Federal Building, in New York, with bombs and time fuses, he declared, and had one which he could make himself out of few materials which would explode three minutes after he set it and would absolutely demolish any large building.

The police said that Newton told them he could walk into any munitions plant at any time, get a job, and then some evening set a specially constructed candle in a little pool of benzine near some explosive, quantities of which, he asserted, he would see to it were lying close by, and the result would be most gratifying to any one who wished to see a speedy end to all allied munition plants.

Newton also said, according to the detective, that he would undertake to blow up the Welland Canal for the same amount of money he asked for destroying munitions plants. He would accomplish his purpose from a boat, he asserted, and would carry the dynamite by the guards in a dinner pail.

Admits Police Are Clever.

Newton was taken prisoner yesterday afternoon at the Bowery and Grand Street, and his only comment when taken to Headquarters was that the New York police were cleverer than he thought.

At headquarters he admitted, according to the police, all that the detectives who had posed as German plotters charged him with. He said that he had been in Elmira Prison in 1891 for burglary, and again in 1898. He said also that he had served a term in Dannemora after he had broken jail in Watertown, N. Y. While in the presence of some of his captors Newton tried to destroy a paper which proved to be a letter from a woman in Watertown advising Newton not to try to return, "as the police were on to him and would certainly send him up if they could get their hands on him."

Officials at Police Headquarters hardly knew what to make of Newton's offers to blow up munitions plants. He was at first regarded as some sort of crank, but his criminal record argued against this. Sergeant Barnetz said that what seemed to him the worst aspect of the whole matter was that a man like Newton should be allowed to go into a munitions factory and obtain credentials there which would enable him to obtain entrance into other plants which made explosives where he might be dangerous.

Newton is a tall, well-set-up man about 42 years old. He is well dressed and had in his pocket at the time of his arrest $96. Also in his possession were found photographs of all the

Continued on Page 4.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Landing of Large Force at Marseilles Stirs the Country—Welcome from Joffre.

COMING CALLED SIGNIFICANT

Demonstrates the Solidarity of the Allies and May Mean a Great Stroke Is Imminent.

MARSEILLES, April 20.—France's principal seaport was gay with bunting today in honor of the arrival of a strong force of Russian troops—the first public manifestation of the greater cohesion of the Entente Allies growing out of the decisions of the Paris Conference.

A correspondent who witnessed the disembarkation of the troops was informed in a high quarter that the arrival of the Russians was chiefly a demonstration of Russia's friendship. The public attached special significance to the event. They know that the French Army is not short of effectives; further, they believe that the European war must be decided on the western front, and feel, therefore, that the Russians have come so that all elements of the allied hosts may be represented when that decision is reached. Hence the Russians are looked upon as the heralds of happenings of great moment.

Not a single word of the movement of the Russians to France was permitted to become generally known until they had concluded the journey and were landing on French soil.

The Czar's troops were brought on a great flotilla of transports, which drew up to the quay here at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon.

French troops, headed by the Sixth Hussars and the 115th Territorials, lined the landing to extend a welcome. Sailors of the French fleet in the harbor manned the yardarms of their vessels and the bands of the fleet took up the Russian national anthem as the first transport, the Latouche Treville, drew up. The Russian officers and sailors were lined up along the decks and on the bridges of the transports, while the Russian bands played the Marseillaise. As the debarkation began cheers went up from the Russians on the transports.

General Lochwesov, who commanded the Russian forces, was received with military honors by General Menassier, Governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing General Joffre. A notable gathering of Russian and French officials joined in an exchange of salutations, while the Russians and French soldiers let loose volleys of cheers and the cannon roared in an exchange of salutes.

Great Ovation from Populace.

The Russians received a tremendous ovation as they marched from the quay to the Boulevard Maritime, where flags were flying and vast crowds had assembled. They presented a sturdy appearance as they swung along, waving their hands in answer to the enthusiastic cheering of the populace and singing their characteristic marching choruses. The men were marched to a camp which had been previously prepared for their reception, and which contains every convenience for camp life.

One of the happiest greetings they received was the appearance in a daily Russian newspaper, which had been printed for their benefit, of the first news that Trebizond had been captured by their brother soldiers in the East. Among other preparations for the Russians is a Russian church, similar to the Orthodox Church in Paris.

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Continued on Page 2.

BERNSTORFF WORKS TO AVOID A BREAK, BUT POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY MAY PREVENT MEETING OUR DEMANDS

Ambassador Gerard Delivers Note in Berlin; Chancellor at Front, Has Not Yet Seen It

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 20.—Delivery of the American note on the submarine crisis was delayed by the fact that it came in sections and that one of these sections was missing for several hours. For this reason there was absolutely no comment on the document available either from Foreign Office or other interested quarters.

Nearly all of the Berlin newspapers, both morning and afternoon, carefully refrained from all editorial reference to the situation, and there was practically no American news in them.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the missing section of the note had at last arrived, and Ambassador Gerard was to deliver it to Foreign Minister von Jagow between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Without knowing anything of the result of the joint session of Congress, before which the President delivered his speech, the Vossische Zeitung says:

"It seems probable that President Wilson intends to maintain his personal standpoint on the submarine question, but to make any possible decisions dependent on a vote of both Houses of Congress."

LONDON, Friday, April 21.—The American note to Germany was handed in at the German Foreign Office on Thursday evening by James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent. The Chancellor, the correspondent adds, has not yet seen the note, as he is at Army Headquarters, but he has communicated with the Foreign Office by telephone.

There is little comment in the German newspapers yet, but what there is is violent feeling against the American Cabinet and President. The Berlin papers will publish the text on the note on Friday morning. A majority of the papers say that they will withhold comment until the text is published. The Foreign Office has ordered the press both of Berlin and of the provinces to exercise the greatest care in expressing views on the American situation.

Berlin Public Angry to Learn We Mean to Act

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Telegrams from Washington, published in Berlin this morning, have greatly perturbed the German public, who have been systematically fooled by the authorities with the comforting thought that all America would do would be to talk and continue to send notes. Now that it is seen that America means business the German public is angrily reproaching the leaders with the crowning blunder of forcing the United States to the side of the Allies.

Commercial interests in Germany are viewing the consequences of trouble with the United States with alarm. Not only would all the difficulties between the Allies and the United States, on which Germany has been counting as the one trump card, instantaneously vanish, but it is realized that America's arms and munition factories would be at the service of the Allies, and Germany's fleet of great ships in American ports would be seized and used in the service of the Allies.

Two More British Vessels Sunk in War Zone

LONDON, April 20.—The British bark Ravenhill was sunk on Tuesday. The crew was saved and landed today, according to Lloyd's. The crew of the bark was storm tossed for thirty hours in an open boat on a rough sea. They suffered greatly until they were picked up by the Dutch steamer Ocean.

The British steamer Cairngowan has been sunk, according to Lloyd's. Her crew was saved. The steamer was not armed.

INCREASE GUARDS ON U. S. PROPERTY

Precaution Is Taken Against Attack by German Sympathizers in Event of War.

NO VISITORS IN NAVY YARD

Marines Sent to Sayville and Tuckerton Wireless Stations—City Guards Water Supply.

Federal, State, and city authorities were all taking precautions yesterday to guard points that might be attacked by German sympathizers in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the two countries. The usual stream of visitors to the Brooklyn Navy Yard was not admitted yesterday; sightseers found marines on guard at the gates on Flushing Avenue and Sands Street, and this notice posted up at each entrance:

Due to the press of official business, visitors who have not made previous arrangement will not be permitted to enter.

No one in authority at the yard would comment on this, but it was understood that the order was issued from the office of the Commandant, Rear Admiral Usher, and not from the Navy Department at Washington. The order was strictly enforced, and visitors were turned away by the guards. It was intimated that inasmuch as the superdreadnoughts Arizona, New Mexico, and California, as well as a number of smaller craft, are now in various stages of construction in and about the yard, the plant is more than usually full of workmen, and visitors would be in the way. Nobody would admit that there was any fear of the entrance of possible spies or persons bent on mischief.

Meanwhile marines were sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the League Island Yard at Philadelphia to the wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I., by which the Germans in the United States maintain communication with the mother country. Sergeant Joseph Reardon, with one Corporal and ten privates, left the Brooklyn yard for Tuckerton at noon, and Sergeant C. A. Smith with two Corporals and fifteen men started for Sayville half an hour later. Both parties carried full equipment, including rifles and side arms and fifty rounds of cartridges. Secretary Daniels said in Washington that the marines were sent to the wireless plants to reinforce the small guards already there and insure adequate protection. The German situation, he said, was not alone responsible, as the decision had been made some time ago, and no change in the present policy of wireless operation was contemplated.

The action of Police Commissioner Woods in sending twenty city detectives to the watershed in Westchester County to reinforce the guards that already protect the dams and aque-

Continued on Page 2.

STATE PLEDGES FAITH TO NATION

Legislature Unanimously Votes Support in Any Action to Maintain Honor.

PARTY LINES ARE IGNORED

Will Uphold Governor in Any Course Made Necessary by the Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Resolutions pledging loyal support to President Wilson and the Federal Administration in the present crisis were adopted by the Legislature in the closing minutes of the session. The resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote and without debate in both the Senate and Assembly. Here are the resolutions:

Whereas, a crisis in the relations of the United States and foreign nations was disclosed by the address of the President of the United States yesterday before the joint session of Congress, and

Whereas, the condition of the relations of the nation with foreign Governments may at any moment make necessary action on the part of the State in upholding the nation's honor.

Resolved, That the Legislature pledges to the President and Congress its unqualified support in any action necessary to maintain that honor and will support the Chief Executive of this State in any exercise of authority for that purpose to the full extent of the resources of the State.

Resolved, That the Legislature is ready to be convened at any moment to carry out the full purpose of this resolution.

The resolutions were presented in the upper house by Senate Leader Elon R. Brown after a conference of the Republican Senators, to which Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and the two leaders of the Democratic minority, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan, were invited, after the text of the resolutions had been agreed upon. Thus the resolutions came before both branches of the Legislature as a truly nonpartisan measure.

While Senator Brown affixed his name to the resolutions, it was learned that the initiative looking to their introduction was taken by Senator Mills of New York. Senator Mills is the author of a concurrent resolution which passed both houses early in the session, urging upon Congress the necessity of adopting preparedness measures of the broadest possible nature.

Preparedness was the theme of many debates and the subject of some legislation at the session of the Legislature just ended. Governor Whitman has given great impetus to what has been done in this direction.

Chief among the preparedness measures passed is that appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization and concentration of the National Guard in case of

Continued on Page 2.

BERLIN FACTIONS IN STRIFE

Submarine War the Issue and Public Demands Its Continuance.

IN DARK AS TO ATROCITIES

Washington Doubts if German Masses Know of Many Attacks on Neutrals.

BERNSTORFF ASKS FOR TIME

Deeply Concerned When Lansing Tells Him Reply Is Expected at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—With the news today that the American note to Germany had reached Berlin last night, official eyes were turned expectantly overseas for the events yet to come.

The United States has spoken its last word, and, with no attempt at disguising the gravity of the situation, there is quiet acceptance of the fact that the continuance of friendly relations rests now wholly with the German Government. It may be said that what hope exists of a satisfactory settlement is based largely, if not altogether on the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is communicating with his Government as rapidly as delayed transmission will permit, and is urging, as he has urged since the beginning of the controversy, that whatever concessions are necessary be made to placate the United States.

Count von Bernstorff has won many diplomatic triumphs since Germany proclaimed her submarine warfare, triumphs over his own Government in winning it reluctantly to at least verbal concessions on the important points at issue. He is believed to be convinced that something more in the same direction is now required if a breach with the United States is to be avoided. His task is correspondingly more difficult, while political conditions in Germany are understood to be such that the Government itself, even if it desired to give full satisfaction in word and deed to the United States, would be hard put to it to find a way.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, embodying the civilian aspects of the federated Government, has so far held the German Emperor to a policy of documentary concessions to the United States. It appears, however, that the military element, which means also the naval or submarine element, headed until recently by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, has managed to continue its submarine policy, either with the tacit consent of the Chancellor or in spite of his opposition.

People Back U-Boat Warfare.

Between these two factions in the German Government there is a fundamental cleavage of policy. On the recent convening of the Reichstag, the civilian element seemed in the ascendant when the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz was announced. But his retirement, through it came to the German people with the effect of little less than a coup d'etat, was plainly the result of a long and silent struggle in the inner circles of the Empire. And it required all the political influence of the Chancellor, supported by the romantic weight of the Kaiser's name, to stifle an outburst of criticism in the Reichstag. Meanwhile, under the German system of censorship, the submarine warfare has been reported to the German people in such a way that they are almost a unit in demanding its unabated continuance. They have heard little of the hundreds of noncombatants killed by unjustifiable submarine attacks or these casualties have been explained as the result of explosions of cargoes. They have been told week by week of the steady reduction of British tonnage, that the pinch of hunger, which they have experienced, also was being felt in England, and that the German submarine was the only shield between Germany and starvation.

It is doubtful that the Chancellor, with the Emperor's support, could settle the submarine issue offhand and in a way satisfactory to the United States and acceptable to these radical elements. Yet to win the Chancellor to some such course is the task which Count von Bernstorff seems to have set for himself. The Count's prestige at home has increased enormously since the war because of his handling of the American situation. But it must be remembered that before the war the Court circle eyed him askance as a Liberal in politics, and that his appointment to the Washington Embassy in those days did not mean extraordinary promotion.

Bernstorff Surprised.

The Ambassador and his Government, like the American public, were taken completely by surprise when the President announced his intention of carrying the issue to Congress. That almost forbids the hope that the Ambassador has authority, such as he had in particular past instances, to settle the case according to the exigencies of the time. And his exchange of communications with Berlin shows that he feels the necessity of getting greater freedom of

action, or of winning his Government to greater reasonableness.

For this the Ambassador needs time and he was disturbed this morning by the explanation of the State Department that "immediately," as used in the note to Germany, meant less than two weeks and that an answer was expected by Sunday. He called promptly on Secretary Lansing, told him that the note could scarcely reach the Foreign Office before today or possibly tomorrow, that tomorrow being Good Friday, was a solemn holiday; that Saturday was little less and that Easter Day and Easter Monday would materially retard consideration of the American demands.

While the conversation between Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff is carefully veiled, there is reason to believe that the Ambassador outlined in the long cable he sent to his Government last night, urging moderation, that he attempted to get from Mr. Lansing some elaboration of points in the American note. But it is not believed that Mr. Lansing added much to the note's language, and it is known that there is nothing he could have told the Ambassador as to this Government's attitude that would soften any of the demands made for immediate abandonment of the German submarine policy.

Rests With Berlin.

The attitude of this Government as explained in detail this afternoon is that nothing in the way of friendly negotiations can occur before Germany completely abandons her submarine warfare on commerce. The note carefully refrains from saying just this, as it is theoretically admitted that under certain conditions, perhaps under the naval officers of some other Government, submarines could destroy commerce with propriety. But, as the note and the President's address to Congress explicitly state, a year's history has shown that Germany at least cannot so conduct submarine warfare. It might be possible in the future to define this warfare within proper limits, but it will have to be abandoned before this discussion begins.

The official belief here is that a submarine war conducted strictly in accordance with international law would be almost worthless to Germany. Except in rare instances a submarine cannot exercise the duty of visit and search, it cannot place crews and passengers in places of safety. It can do scarcely any of the things required of ships of war when destroying commerce. A German pledge to observe the rules of international law would now be credited, and only the complete abandonment of the warfare will be accepted as evidence of good faith.

The State Department has noticed one phenomenon about submarine warfare that may point to this complete abandonment temporarily for purposes of discussing the situation with the United States. It has noticed that submarine attacks have come in cycles, with intervals of comparative inactivity between. This is explained by the suggestion that perhaps the submarines set out from Kiel in force to do their work as dramatically as possible, then return for refitting and revictualing. One of these cycles has just passed, the lull is just beginning, and it is thought that Germany might officially announce a suspension of submarine activity just at the time when it was, in fact, almost suspended anyway.

At present German pledges to the United States regarding submarines are of two kinds—the sweeping pledge to practice only "cruiser" warfare in the Mediterranean, the more restricted pledge to warn "liners" and place their passengers and crews in safety before attacking within the war zone around the British Isles. This Mediterranean pledge, it was said today, had not been perfectly "effected" or observed, though this might refer to Austrian rather than to German violations. The other pledge has been grossly and openly violated.

The difference between the two pledges is easily stated. Cruiser warfare against commerce involves the full application of the international rule of visit and search, full safety for noncombatants and no warning. The visit and search precludes the possibility of the accidental sinking of a neutral or innocent ship. The pledge to warn "liners" does not involve visit and search. Visit and search as practiced by submarines would consist in requiring the ship's captain to bring his papers to the submarine before the torpedo was launched. Under the pledge to warn "liners," even if the pledge were observed, neutral ships might be sunk, as many of them have been.

A convenient summary of the American demands on Germany now is that the United States insists that for the remainder of the war the pledge regarding the Mediterranean zone be extended to all the waters of the world. But before even that is accepted by the United States, there must be complete disavowal and with this pledge in universal effect it is not believed that the submarine warfare could longer be important as far as commerce is concerned.

While the American Government is in no holiday frame of mind about the German situation, it is not expected that unreasonableness will be shown regarding the time within which an answer is expected, and compliance with American wishes demanded. German delay of a week, without intervening disasters on the sea, would not force a rupture by the United States.

If the rupture comes, it is believed it will be complete. It will certainly involve the recalling of Ambassador Gerard and his suite, and the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff and his suite. It will probably also mean the recall of American Consuls and the cancellation of exequaturs of German Consuls in the United States. This is a break in relations carried to the extreme. When passports are handed to Charge d'Affaires Roderguez of Nicaragua and the American Legation was abandoned. Consuls of both countries continued their activity. And after relations were broken with Huerta, both his Consuls and those of the Constitutionalists remained in this country actively employed in their official capacity, while American Consuls remained at their posts in the divided territory of Mexico.

Another Attack Perilous.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While the United States waits for Germany to reply to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of conducting submarine warfare, one of the chief sources of concern here is the possibility of another attack on a peaceful ship carrying Americans before the Berlin Government has determined upon its course. In such an event, it is admitted that an immediate rupture could be prevented only by proof that Germany had been unable to communicate with her submarine commanders.

In explaining the demand of the United States today officials said that while abandonment of the present illegal methods of warfare was essential to the continuance of diplomatic relations, the United States might agree to German submarines operating under the strict restrictions of cruiser warfare. It was emphatically reiterated, however, that a discussion of that phase would not be entered into until the present campaign was brought to a stop. The United States stands firm in its determination not to tolerate the unlawful and inhumane sinking of another ship.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is understood to have suggested to his Government that it issue a new declaration applying to all submarine operations similar to that covering the campaign in the Mediterranean.

The Ambassador called at the State Department today and had a twenty-five minute conference with Secretary Lansing. Mr. Lansing listened with much interest to the suggestions made by Count von Bernstorff, which, he understood, the Ambassador was ready to make to his own Government for its guidance in framing a reply to the American note. The Secretary, however, was not disposed to accept the views expressed by the Ambassador as being official. He was described authoritatively as being inclined to regard them as the Ambassador's own opinions. The President having laid the condition that there must be an abandonment of the present submarine methods, Secretary Lansing takes the view that there must be a direct and formal response from the German Government itself before there can be discussion of the various phases of the subject or of any alternative propositions short of absolute compliance with the American demands.

Washington was deluged with telegrams during the day. Great numbers which arrived at the White House congratulated President Wilson for his stand. Congressmen representing districts with large German populations received hundreds of messages from individuals and organizations protesting against any action by Congress which might lead to war between the United States and Germany.

Senators and members of the House were reluctant to enter into any discussion of the situation. The address read by President Wilson yesterday reposes in the respective committees dealing with foreign affairs. It was sent to the committees merely for their information. No formal action on it is possible.

MOVES IN SENATE FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

Newlands of Nevada Offers Resolution Urging Belligerents to End Struggle.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Newlands of Nebraska today introduced a resolution urging the belligerents to consider terms on which peace might be made. It sets forth that the declared purpose of the war—the punishment of Serbia for intrigues against one of the Teutonic allies—has been accomplished and that in the war which has resulted from a small commencement the Teutonic allies have won on land while the Entente allies have won on sea.

The people of all the warring countries, the resolution says, want peace, and the rage of conflict makes diplomatic parley impossible. The expressed views of Germany and England, the resolution declares, indicate a harmony of view as to many things. It then proposes that Belgium should be restored as a buffer State between Germany and England, that Poland be restored as a buffer State between Russia and the Teutonic empires, that Germany's colonies be restored as compensated for by a readjustment of the boundaries or sphere of influence in Europe or Asia Minor, and that Russia's access to the Persian gulf or the Dardanelles be secured to her. A gradual reduction of British naval armament and German armies would complete the program.

BRYAN REACHES WASHINGTON.

Wants to Do Everything He Can to Preserve Peace, Commoner Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—William Jennings Bryan came to Washington today to visit members of his family here. He said he would see friends in and out of Congress in an effort to preserve peace. He was met at the Union Station by Representative Bailey of Philadelphia and Representative Calloway of Texas, both ardent pacifists.

"I do not know of anything," said Mr. Bryan, "that I can say or do, but as a citizen of this country I want to do what I can on the side of peace. I believe the American people are overwhelmingly opposed to going into this war. If they could vote on the proposition, separate it from persons and parties, I believe that 99 out of 100 would vote in favor of Governmental action warning American citizens from going on belligerent ships into the danger zone. If they had a year ago, the country would have been saved a year of excitement, during which the jingo newspapers, every now and again, have described us as being on the brink of war.

"I hope that the German Government will accept the position taken by our Government, but I would rather that our nation should have the credit for preventing war than allow the credit to go to another nation."

"The responsibility for declaring war is upon Congress, not upon the President," said Mr. Bryan, "and it is fair to assume that when the duty of acting falls upon Congress the President will be willing to refrain from embarrassing Congress as he was anxious that he should not be embarrassed."

To night Mr. Bryan attended a testimonial dinner given to the widow of Joseph Fels of Philadelphia, founder of a fund for the promotion of the single tax doctrine. He was so hoarse that he spoke with difficulty, and explained that he had caught cold as a result of having his hair cut while in the West.

In a speech at the dinner Mr. Bryan declared it would be a crime for the United States to enter the present war under any circumstances. He insisted that harm done America by any of the belligerents had been incident to their war, and that while the United States was not interested. It was a false diplomacy, he declared, that was leading this country toward war, and militarists and munitions manufacturers were responsible for it.

Recognition that Germany had agreed to the principle of the peace treaties which he, as Secretary of State, negotiated with many nations, and under which the parties pledged themselves not to go to war pending an investigation of the cause of dispute, Mr. Bryan urged that settlement of any quarrel which the United States might have with a European nation should be delayed until after the end of the war.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the measure of success attained by the Ford peace mission, which he said was reflected in the Nebraska primaries. A large meeting of Congress attended the dinner, and the speakers included Representatives Slayden of Texas and Keating of Colorado, who denounced war.

CHICAGOANS REBUKE MANN.

Lawyers Wire Wilson, Urging His Impeachment—Minister Objects.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20. A telegram was sent to President Wilson this afternoon protesting against the recent statement of Congressman James R. Mann, in which he charged the Chief Executive of the United States with playing politics in his diplomatic correspondence with Germany. The specific sentence which caused the protest is as follows:

"It is perfectly evident that the President as a campaign political dodge is trying to work up to a point where he can get us into a war with Germany during a Presidential campaign." The message itself follows:

Chicago, April 20.

Jim Mann is a disgrace to the United States and the Republican Party and should be impeached on the motion of a Republican.

CLAUDE S. SMITH.
THOMAS MARSHALL.

Both Messrs. Smith and Marshall are lawyers of wide repute, members of the Chicago Bar Association, and Republican in politics. In their communication to Washington it is understood there is a considerable element in the Bar Association.

Ministers of the Presbyterian faith in that part of Chicago represented by Congressman Mann were indignant today when they learned he had dragged religion into an attack on President Wilson's message. Mr. Mann was quoted as saying:

"The truth is President Wilson is a Scotch Presbyterian, and he hates the Dutch."

The first objection to come from the South Side was from the Rev. Dr. Edwin R. Worrell, pastor of the Brookline Presbyterian Church. "Mr. Mann is highly improper, not to say indecent, to make such a remark," said Dr. Worrell, "and I am sure even Republicans will object to it. I have been an American for nine generations, and I think I have decent respect for the German people, but I cannot disapprove of the President's attitude. I think Congressman Mann is highly disrespectful."

CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT.

Frank J. Sprague Turns from Criticism to Indorsement.

Frank J. Sprague, representative of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, sent the following telegram to President Wilson last night:

April 20, 1916.

The President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Permit me to join in an expression of well-merited and hearty congratulation on the form and substance of your masterly note to the German Government, and the fact and manner of your presentation of the situation to Congress, and hence to the world at large.

Although I am of different political faith, and have chafed at what have seemed unnecessary delays in dealing drastically with a continuous disregard of neutral rights, I appreciate the fact that few can realize, even in small measure, the extraordinary difficulties which have beset your path, and the great burden which has rested upon you while trying to conserve peace and honor under unexampled conditions and with innumerable conflicting advices at a time, too, of naval and military unpreparedness to enforce decisions.

The rôle of critic is an easy one to essay, whether from political reasons or because of personal ambitions, but this is a time when every decent conception of patriotism should subordinate all controversial and carping tendencies to the one resolve to stand as an absolute unit, country and people, behind you, and for the honor and welfare of the United States to uphold to the extreme limit your action not alone in behalf of this country, but for all mankind.

FRANK J. SPRAGUE.

DOUBT GERMANY WILL YIELD TO US

British and French Press Expect Break Between Washington and Berlin.

ALL COMMEND OUR STAND

London, Surprised at Firmness of Note, Views It as an Ultimatum.

LONDON, Friday, April 21. — The Morning Post, in an editorial, finds the American note "a most interesting experiment, inasmuch as it is the first determined effort on the part of a neutral nation to deal with the new element in naval warfare."

Continuing, The Post says: "America is trying to forbid the use of the submarine in the war upon commerce. It does not appear, however, that the American note defines the rules which are to regulate submarine warfare, although the full text of the note may reveal such a definition. All that Germany is required to do at present is to abandon what, in one word, is the blackest piracy, on pain of severance of diplomatic negotiations. Exactly what this phrase implies remains to be seen. It does not necessarily involve war, but it may lead to the formation of a league of neutrality against the common enemy of humanity."

The Post expects that Germany will attempt to lead the Washington Government into a controversy over details, and adds: "Germany, confronted with a demand to relinquish her principal weapon at sea, will do her utmost to evade the demand and gain time. How much time depends on President Wilson."

The Times says:

"The note is framed with moderation and self-restraint which become the chief magistrate of a great people in a grave and anxious time."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It can now be said that today the civilized powers of the earth are virtually as one. The people of the United States of America have spoken through their Chief Magistrate, and the voice of the nation is clear, decisive, and firm. The unexpectedly, downright, sweeping character of the note will come upon the German people with a tremendous shock."

The Daily News says:

"The note takes high ground worthy of a great nation whose moral and material forces are behind the demand. There remains for Germany only a straight and rapid choice between submission and war. By all the signs her choice will be war, and the interval is likely to be short and quickly bridged. The moral value to the world of an alliance with America can hardly be overstated, either in this country, which is bound by ties of race and spirit with America, or in France, where associations dating from the stormy births of both Republics have kept them linked by the memory of common struggles and the realization of common ideals.

"Nor can the material effect of America's intervention be dismissed as of small account. President Wilson, without moving a soldier or a ship, can affect most potently both the duration of the war and the conditions of peace. His action has already weighted the balance heavily in favor of the Allies."

The Graphic says:

"Von der Goltz's revelations today come at an opportune time as additional justification for President Wilson's position. The most important feature of President Wilson's note is its sobriety. It would easily have been possible for President Wilson with his command of language to have composed an arraignment of Germany on the grounds of humanity, but he has chosen to restrict the issue to the sacred, indisputable rules of international law. Thus Germany is brought to bay in the character of a criminal among nations."

Although recent dispatches from America had led the British public to expect a sharp note to Germany, the language employed by President Wilson in his communication to Congress came as something of a surprise. The evening newspapers generally referred to the note to Germany as an ultimatum.

The note had little effect on the stock market, which was steady at the opening. Little stock was offered, this being the last day before the Easter holidays. Many members of the exchange already have left town and business is extremely limited. So far as American stocks are concerned, there is now little business in them, owing to the restrictions imposed by the Government. It is noted the Treasury has made hardly any changes in the buying prices.

The Westminster Gazette says: "President Wilson's message to Congress is a serious, high-toned document which befits the occasion."

Referring to the President's warning, this newspaper adds: "Language of this kind between great powers does not leave open a wide choice of courses of action. Germany is given the alternative of abandoning its submarine warfare or ceasing to retain the friendliness of the United States. The tone of the message foreshadows in the latter case more than the mechanical breath of diplomatic relations. President Wilson has mapped out for himself a line of action which admits of no retreat."

The Pall Mall Gazette has this to say: "President Wilson's unassailable exposition of facts constitutes no addition to any one's knowledge. The significance of the President's review is that he is unable any longer to withhold official cognizance of the true character of German policy and of the insincerities wherewith his former protests have been countered.

"That Germany will fulfill the condition specified there is no reason to expect, but upon the eventual consequences of the President's message it will be fruitless to speculate. America at least may be congratulated upon having reached the point where she is no longer compelled to wear the full livery of official neutrality as between man and beast."

The Globe says: "Suspension of diplomatic relations with Germany would not mean that the United States would necessarily be in a state of war with Germany, but it would mean that a repetition of Germany's crimes might lead to actual retaliation. The difference then between that position and actual war would be only fanciful. As far as the Allies are concerned, the United States probably is more useful to them under present conditions than they would be if they were openly at war with Germany. It is evident President Wilson will put up with no more outrages of submarines and that he insists upon full observance of recognized international law with regard to neutrals."

The Globe points out that there are many valuable German ships in American ports, and concludes: "America has a good hand to play."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 20. — "Germany must either yield or break relations. America's honor can no longer be satisfied by vain words," is the Temps's summary of the German-American situation after President Wilson's note and speech.

The attitude of the rest of the press is similar, although the majority argues that a rupture is probable from the defiant statements of German semi-official organs.

The Temps hints that the Verdun failure, followed by Trebizond, may induce Germany to hesitate. No one here seems to doubt America's determination. The press features the question considerably, but public attention is distracted by war news and the arrival of the Russians.

PARIS, April 20.—Regarding President Wilson's note to Germany the Matin says:

"The action of Washington will have far-reaching consequences for the future of the United States. France awaits calmly the eventual rupture. America could not give us greater sympathy than she already has given, but we will feel moral joy to see that noble nation break all relations with a nation of pirates which precipitated the present world tragedy."

The Journal, in reviewing American events, says that a rupture between the United States and Germany is imminent.

"It is on Germany," says the Débats, "that the conclusion of this prolonged debate now depends. It is on her response that hangs the continuance of diplomatic relations or a rupture. She must now give satisfaction without equivocation or delay to the United States, representing the right of nations and of neutrals, and this satisfaction must not be mere words, but effective, for the period of negotiation is virtually closed by the supreme and solemn action of President Wilson."

Swiss Think Berlin Will Yield.

GENEVA, via Paris, April 20.—The general opinion of the Swiss newspapers is that there will be no rupture between the United States and Germany, as Germany is expected to yield to the representations of the American Government.

GERMAN PRESS BITTER.

Post Says Berlin Is Tired of Discussing the Woes of Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 20, (Dispatch to the London Daily Express.)—The Berlin Post says:

"We have heard enough of the silly reproaches leveled at us by America's seagoing citizens. If the Washington gentlemen believe that we in Berlin have nothing more important to do than investigate whether any coon cattle driver had a lock of his precious, crinkly hair ruffled while crossing to Europe then the people in the White House are terribly mistaken. Why do Americans choose ships in which they can be hurt? Does the American Government deny that there are rascals among America's sons? If such rascals are paid with British gold to make dangerous ocean trips, why should Wilson make us responsible for their lives? If Germany should climb down serious trouble is bound to come from within. Germany's leaders prefer that the trouble should come from without."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "Germany will never yield to America because President Wilson's bluff. The attitude of the American press is in comical contrast to the really effective power of the country. The best methods of advertisement of which Wilson is master wear thin in time. When the sword of Damocles remains too long suspended all can see that it is only a wooden one."

DUTCH COMMENT ON NOTE.

Some Newspapers Fear Break Between America and Germany.

THE HAGUE, April 20, (via London.)—The newspapers of Holland devote considerable space today to discussions of and speculations on the situation created by the American note to Germany. The Nieuwe Courant says President Wilson evidently has come to the conclusion "that behind the torpedoings by German submarines there is a system imposed by high authorities."

The newspaper thinks that a rupture of relations between Germany and the United States would hurt all belligerents, and says that neutrals would deeply regret it should the greatest neutral find itself unable to continue as the head of their interests. It recalls the great mediatory services rendered by the United States, such as in the treatment of interned prisoners and through the Red Cross. It asks how Belgian relief measures could be continued in the event of a rupture.

Another point which may think of President Wilson and his endless, hesitating notes," says the Amsterdam Handelsblad, "few will deny that while seeking to avoid war he always strove to do what was right and just."

The Handelsblad thinks that for Holland a rupture between the United States and Germany would likely aggravate the situation and bring fresh troubles and complications, and possibly still greater difficulties for Holland securing food supplies.

"Why should not Holland and the other neutrals," says the Handelsblad, "join America's laudable endeavors and enhance the results of them? Will the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Tubantia and Palembang give our Government an opportunity to express strongly the national wishes regarding submarine war, which wishes are so solidaric in many respects to those of the American Government?"

The Amsterdam Telegraaf says previous German notes have obviously been recognized as too transparent and that the Americans "are now tired of being baptized Ois." The Telegraaf adds that the most probable solution of the situation will be that Germany will back down and limit her submarine action, "as surely she does not want the whole world against her."

BREAK WOULDN'T HURT TRADE

Importers Not Alarmed Over Diplomatic Crisis with Germany.

It seemed to be taken for granted yesterday in importing circles that a diplomatic rupture between this country and Germany would exert little or no affect on foreign commerce. With direct outward movements of merchandise to Germany from here practically a thing of the past, together with a constantly dwindling volume of imports, business is well situated to withstand the severance of official relations.

In the event of war itself, the shutting out of such imports as Germany is now sending here would cut little figure in the estimation of factors in the trade. As a matter of fact, opinion seemed to be that if American products were finding their way into Germany at the present time by the way of Holland and the Scandinavian countries, much the same thing would happen in the case of actual hostilities.

At the Custom House it was said that the complete severance of diplomatic intercourse with Germany, provided war did not result, would exert no appreciable difference in the shipment from that country of such merchandise as could be exported. While the American Consuls and consular representatives would be withdrawn in case relations were severed Special Deputy Collector Stuart pointed out yesterday that German goods could still be certified to at the places of shipment in a manner to conform with the American customs laws.

The Customs Regulations of 1915, in Article 206, provide for just such an eventuality as a break with Germany. That part of the section applicable to the possible German situation says:

"When it is impracticable to have invoices certified by an American consular officer, they may be, upon authorization from the Secretary of State, to be published from time to time in the Treasury Decisions, certified before a consular officer of a friendly nation, or, if there be no such consular officer available, before two reputable merchants."

KONTA SUPPORTS WILSON.

Hungarian-American Financier Indorses the President's Stand.

Alexander Konta, the banker, who was born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1862, and did not come to America until 1887, is a stanch supporter of the Administration in the present crisis with Germany. In his office at 20 Exchange Place, yesterday, he said:

"The President's speech to Congress and the note to Germany, which preceded the speech are both most admirable. Maybe I shall be accused of partisanship, for I am known to be, not only a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson, but also one who has, from time to time, expressed my belief that every American ought to be grateful to Providence that, in these unprecedented and critical times, we have a man of Woodrow Wilson's greatness and breadth of mind at the helm of our national affairs. What he did yesterday he might have done six months ago, but we who know him know and believe that he is the last man in this country desirous of any trouble with Germany, with which country we have always maintained the friendliest sort of relations.

Mr. Konta did not speculate on the consequence of the note to Germany, but he repeated that, whatever came, he was an American before he was a Hungarian.

HAS 10,000 MEN READY.

Drexel Biddle to Offer His Corps to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Announcement was made today that A. J. Drexel Biddle will offer 10,000 Philadelphia young men of the Drexel Biddle corps to President Wilson. The offer will be contingent upon the refusal of Germany to accede to the demands of the United States set forth in the note sent to Berlin yesterday. Many of the citizen soldiers have been drilling for more than a year.

Mr. Biddle told today of his plans for a citizen army of 1,000,000 men.

"Already in this city," he said, "there are 10,000 men enrolled in the citizens army, and the plan is to have 48,000 altogether, or 1,000 in each ward of the city. Then we will take the plan up in other cities, utilizing the organization we have built up here. We will simply move the campaign on. We expect to enroll 1,000,000 men by the Fall.

"This is to create a universal military spirit, and to make it as widespread, if possible, as the love for baseball or tennis."

CLAIM RIGHT TO STOP SHIPS.

Joint British-French Note on Protest Says Conditions Have Changed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—According to authentic information reaching Washington, Great Britain and France, in their joint note replying to the American protest against interferences with neutral trade, make no attempt to dispute principles contended for by the United States, but insist that those principles have been given legal interpretation and application by the Allies in their blockade of Germany and Austria.

This note, which will be handed to the State Department within the next day or two by the British and French Ambassadors, is understood to be long and extremely technical, treating of the whole question on the legal basis, and relying largely upon the precedents laid down by the United States in the civil war. It is said the Allies assume that the United States Government does not contend that it has the right to ship goods without restriction into Germany or Austria through contiguous neutral countries such as Holland, Sweden, and Denmark.

The concession of the right to blockade an enemy country, which is universally recognized, is regarded as necessarily carrying with it the right to regulate the admission of goods to the neutral country, evidently destined to be transferred to the enemy. Consequently it is contended that it is within the spirit of international law to limit imports into a neutral country, such as Holland, of goods that might be of use to Germany and Austria, to the amount normally consumed in the neutral country.

Moreover, it is argued that an incident to the exercise of this right of regulation of imports is the right to search vessels approaching the neutral country. In this connection the Allies hold that while in early days it was possible to conduct such a search at sea, conditions of modern sea traffic have made this impossible; hence it has become necessary to take the neutral ship to the nearest convenient port, where the cargo may be examined. This is the explanation offered for the apparent unreasonable diversion of many ships from their regular courses and what has been complained of as an unnecessary delay in search.

It was with a view to reducing complaint on this score, it is pointed out, that arrangements were made for the British Embassy here to advise wouldbe American shippers whether their cargoes probably would be subject to detention.

Another point made by the Allies is that the character of ships' papers has changed completely owing to modern commercial methods, so that no longer can they be relied upon to supply all the evidence necessary to establish the character of a cargo and its liability to seizure. The practice of consigning goods to order or to individuals in neutral countries who are not the real consumers of the goods, but are actually distributing agents and forwarders in enemy countries, the Allies insist, has made it necessary in case where neutral ships are detained, to refer their cases to prize courts for examination, instead of accepting the ships' papers at their face value.

Complaint by the United States that the prize courts could not be recognized as competent to render final decisions in the cases of seized or detained vessels and cargoes is met by reference to the recent decision in England to the effect that prize courts must be governed by the principles of international law and, where Orders in Council conflict, the latter must give way.

There is also, it is pointed out, an acknowledgment of the right of the neutral power whose ship is seized to appeal to the highest judicial tribunal and even to take up the case diplomatically if dissatisfied. This, it is pointed out, was the position assumed by the United States during the civil war in the Bermuda cases, when the British Government waited three years for a decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Springbok case.

Some finishing touches are to be added to the joint note upon the receipt of further data by cable from London and Paris, and the document then will be presented to Secretary Lansing by Ambassadors Jusserand and Spring-Rice, and arrangements made for its simultaneous publication.

ITALIANS SHELL FORTS.

Continue Demolition of Luserna and Belvedere with Effective Fire.

ROME, April 20.—The following official communication was issued today:

Between the Adige River and Brenta the activity by both sides has been limited. Yesterday our artillery by an effective fire continued the demolition of Austrian forts in Luserna and Belvedere.

In the Col Di Lana the booty collected up to the present includes one heavy gun, four machine guns, hundreds of rifles and large quantities of ammunition and provisions.

On the Isonzo front rain and fog have hampered our operations, but our artillery succeeded in starting a fire in the inhabited centre of San Martino del Carso, and at an ammunition depot southwest of the same locality.

An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Bassano, but without causing loss of life or damage to property.

DUTCH SHIPS ON NEW ROUTE

Three Vessels Arrive at Kirkwall, Taking Northern Course.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, (Delayed by Censor.)—Three Dutch steamships, including the liner Ryndam, have arrived at Kirkwall. This signifies the definite inauguration of the northern route for Dutch shipping, which was decided upon recently.

The fact that these steamers arrived simultaneously has given rise to the belief that they were either convoyed by Dutch warships across the North Sea, after creeping along the Dutch coast, or were accompanied by tugs.

INCREASE GUARDS ON U. S. PROPERTY

Continued from Page 1.

ducts of the city's water plant was attributed yesterday by rumor to the discovery of a plot to blow up the new Catskill Aqueduct or to put poison in the water. No city officials would confirm the rumor that advices had been received that German sympathizers would attempt to dynamite the aqueducts in case of war, but it is certain that extraordinary precautions have been taken.

The gatehouse at Croton Lake is guarded by armed men day and night, while special patrols are on duty around Croton Reservoir, Cross River Dam, Kensico Dam, and Muscoot and Amawlak Reservoirs. These are all in lonely sections of the country, far from villages and could easily be dynamited unless watch were kept. Mounted men of the watershed police are patrolling the region, and the New York detectives who were sent to Croton and Mount Kisco last night were put under the orders of Thurston C. Cuyler, Division Superintendent of the Department of Water Supply, and some of the men were sent away in automobile on a secret mission. Special guards were also put on the new Catskill Aqueduct, through which water from the Ashokan Reservoir is flowing into the new Kensico Reservoir, but no officials would admit that there was any fear of particular plots.

RUSSIANS IN FRANCE TO JOIN THE ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

Almost contemporaneously with the coming of the Russians, the exact number of which is not yet made known, it was stated in the highest military circles here that French resistance in the region of Verdun was compelling the German General Staff to withdraw large forces from the Teuton front in Macedonia, Serbia, and Russia.

The First Division of the First German Army Corps, and another division not yet identified are said to be among the troops which have just been withdrawn from the other fronts. The Eighteenth Army Corps and the Eleventh Bavarian Division, it is stated, have been brought from Serbia.

Paris Had Some Rumors in March.

Reports of the coming of a large army of Russian troops to France were first circulated in Paris six weeks ago, when a man, now in New York, was in the French capital. On March 10 it was asserted that 85,000 or more were on their way to Marseilles by way of the Suez Canal. Four days later 100 Russian officers arrived at Marseilles and went to Paris to arrange for the reception of their troops. A week later 200 Cossacks, non-commissioned officers and men, were landed at Havre, coming via Kola Bay and Newcastle, England.

The Russian troops, according to the Paris reports, were to be conveyed by rail to Dalny on the Manchurian coast, where thirty-five British, French, and Japanese transports were waiting to convey them to Marseilles, a distance of about 10,000 miles, which would be a voyage of thirty-five to forty days.

In shipping circles last night it was thought that most of the transports used were Japanese, as their vessels had been carrying munitions from Seattle to Vladivostok for several months.

The reports in Paris about the Russians said they would consist of infantry solely. These stories were received by the Parisians as a joke because they recalled the canard about Russian troops passing through England, which was circulated soon after the war began.

While the fact that the troops landed at Marseilles points strongly to the probability that they came from the Far East, yet there is a possibility that they embarked at Archangel, or Kola, nearby, the only ports through which there is free communication between Russia and her allies in the west. The transports carrying the troops might have made a wide sweep out into the North Atlantic before heading for the Mediterranean to avoid the submarine danger zone.

Word reached New York yesterday through private cable advices that Russia had closed Archangel to all except Government traffic. This was thought in some quarters to show that other troop movements from Archangel to the Western front were under way or in contemplation.

CALLED A POLITICAL MOVE.

Washington Thinks Russians' Coming Aims to Show Allies' Unity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The landing of Russian troops at Marseilles to join the French army is regarded here as having political rather than military significance. With every possible route from Russia to France long and dangerous, it is not believed that enough troops can be sent to strengthen the French armies in a material way. But the political significance of the move is thought large.

Germans here look upon the event as indicating the waning military power of France and the need of encouraging the French people and soldiers with the thought that Russia's hosts may be drawn on to reinforce their lines. But the prevailing opinion seems to be that the dispatch of these troops by the Czar is the conclusive answer to the efforts of Germany to separate the allied powers, making peace with some and crushing the others in detail. By bringing the Russian soldiers into France, it is believed, the Allies intend to show the German people that all hopes of a separate peace with any of her foes are groundless.

The overtures of the Teutonic powers to the allied countries have been unceasing. Soon after war was declared, Count von Bernstorff, Ambassador to the United States, gave out a long interview, the evident meaning of which was that Germany did not wish to push Great Britain to the wall. Later when it became evident that Great Britain would fight to a finish, German hatred of the English was loosed and overtures were directed toward Russia.

This step brought better results, and Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in his recent speech in the Reichstag, indicated that Russia would be penalized by the victorious Teutons by the loss of Courland, Lithuania, and Russian Poland. There was no denunciation of France, and she remains the only important allied country that has not been the object of threats official or unofficial.

Now comes the allied answer. Russia, which has been thought to be laboring under special difficulties, sends troops to join the French, British, and Belgians, holding back the Germans. The Russian expedition marks the solidarity of the Allies.

The French Embassy has no dispatches regarding the Russian reinforcements and no knowledge as to the route by which they came. In unofficial circles it was suggested that the use of transports for bringing the Russians might explain why the Allies were so anxious to have Serbian troops go from Corfu to Saloniki by rail rather than by sea.

SEES STEP IN ALLIES' PLANS.

Russian Officer Here Forecasts a Stroke at Germany's Weak Spots.

In quarters where officers and agents of the allied Governments gather to exchange views on the war and swap bids for munitions, the news that a Russian force had landed at Marseilles was received with enthusiasm and there was much speculation as to the point of departure of the expedition and its character.

It was thought that the troops came from Archangel, the transports making a detour around the British Isles to the Mediterranean. It was generally thought that the force consisted of 80,000 to 100,000 men.

To a question whether the sending of these Russian troops to France meant that Joffre's reserves were being used up, a French officer laughed and said:

"We have not yet called on our main body of reserves. New troops are never used for defensive purposes, when it can be avoided. At Verdun we have so far used local reserves reinforced by the men taken from the line west, now defended by our allies."

A Russian officer explained on his side:

"We have no fear now of the Germans attempting to extend their line further on the eastern front. They would not dare to stretch their lines of communication further. We have plenty of men to defend the centre and men and munitions enough to press an offensive north and south when the time comes.

"I believe that the German offensive at Verdun has revealed weaknesses in German methods which would be fatal of the offensive were to become a defensive, and that the recent allied military conference at Paris decided to take advantage of these as soon as possible.

"Nor can the German troops lost at Verdun be replaced. Too late Germany is realizing this. At every assault she has lost three times more than the French. Hence it requires but little intelligence to see where the links in the German chain are that are almost worn through. There the chain will be broken."

GERMANS PIERCE THE BRITISH LINES

Win a Trench North of Ypres—Berlin Reports 600 Meters of Front Taken.

ALSO OCCUPY MINE CRATERS

Hard Fighting Results from Four Attacks by Kaiser's Troops—French Gains at Verdun.

LONDON, April 20.—Heavy fighting has been in progress on the British front in Belgium, where the Germans attacked at four points around Ypres.

Berlin states that 600 meters of British trenches on the Ypres-Langemarck Road were captured and held. London admits that the enemy "retains one trench" in that region, which lies to the northeast of the town.

The other attacks were made to the east and south of Ypres.

The German troops penetrated the British line at several points, apparently, but were ejected, according to the British bulletin, except at St. Eloi, where they captured two mine craters.

Fighting in the Verdun area during last night and today was largely confined to artillery fire. The French official reports tell of two infantry successes, however. One assault was made last night northwest of the pond of Vaux, on the east of the Meuse, and parts of the German trenches were taken. The other attack, made near Le Mort Homme, on the west side of the Meuse, won back a trench that was lost ten days ago.

The official British account of the fighting near Ypres reads as follows:

Last night the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attacked our line at four points of Ypres—St. Eloi, the Bluff, Wieltje and on the Ypres-Langemarck Road.

His infantry penetrated our line, but has been ejected everywhere except at St. Eloi, where he captured two craters, and on the Ypres-Langemarck Road, where he retains one trench.

Near Mametz a hostile raid failed to reach our trenches.

There has been some mining activity today about the quarries and south of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, in which we had the advantage.

The German statement, issued at the German Army Headquarters, reads:

In the Ypres salient German patrols succeeded at several points in penetrating the English trenches. In one instance on the high road between Langemarck and Ypres they occupied about 600 meters of the enemy's positions, and firmly maintained them against several hand-grenade attacks.

At this point and near Wieltje and south of Ypres the number of prisoners taken amounted altogether to one officer and 108 men. We also captured two machine guns.

East of Tracon-Mont a quantity of gas directed by the enemy last night against our trenches only spread into the trenches of the French themselves.

In the Meuse sector the enemy directed a lively artillery fire against the positions which we had captured from him on the eastern bank of the river.

In the Caillette Wood a preparatory artillery fire of the enemy developed toward evening into a strong attack. In a salient corner the attack reached into our trenches. Otherwise it was repulsed with heavy, sanguinary losses to the French. A few prisoners also were taken.

In the Woevre plain and on the hills southeast of Verdun an artillery battle is being continued with the greatest violence by both sides, but there has been no infantry activity.

The communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the Argonne our artillery cannonaded the roads of communication behind the enemy front and the Malancourt Wood.

West of the Meuse great artillery activity prevailed in the sectors of Hill 304 and Avocourt. An attack launched by us in the region of Le Mort Homme enabled us to drive the enemy out of some sections of a trench occupied by him on April 10.

East of the Meuse a violent bombardment occurred in the region of Douaumont and Vaux.

There were some artillery gusts in the Woevre.

The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The day was marked by bombardments on both sides at various points, especially in the sector of Dixmude.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office says:

In the Argonne at Haute Chev

C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City.
F. P. Sheldon & Son, Architects.

"Turner for Concrete'

46% of Turner's clients have already come back—some over twenty times.

Promises often secure first orders, but satisfaction gets the repeat orders.

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Construction Co

GERMAN CRISIS FIRST KNOWN IN MEXICO

Had News of Wilson's Intentions Sunday—German Minister Sees Carranza.

EL PASO, Texas, April 20.—The Chihuahua City newspapers on Monday printed dispatches supposed to have come from Juarez, stating that President Wilson was about to deliver an ultimatum to Germany and that war would be declared within a week. This information was brought here today by Americans returning from Chihuahua, who brought copies of the newspapers in which the dispatches appeared.

The arrivals said that the news of the crisis between Germany and the United States was common talk in Chihuahua City on Sunday, forty-eight hours before the facts were made public in this country. On Monday an American who visited General Gutierrez was greeted with the remark: "Well, I suppose the Mexican situation has become of minor importance now that the United States is going to war with Germany."

The Americans who returned here said that the Mexicans were being kept fully acquainted with every step in the negotiations between Berlin and Washington through an official agency in Mexico City, and that they knew more about the crisis between the United States and Germany than they did about the pursuit of Villa.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, had two long conferences today with Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists, at the National Palace. The first conference was held in the forenoon and lasted the greater part of an hour. In the afternoon the Minister returned for a longer private conference.

Neither at the palace nor at the German Legation could any information be obtained as to what transpired at the conferences. The German Minister said his visits to the First Chief had no significance, being merely calls of courtesy.

HEAVY TAX ON BIG CLAIMS.

Mexico's New Mining Law Discourages Excessive Holdings.

MEXICO CITY, April 20.—It was officially announced today that Mexico's new mining law would be made effective within the next few days by a decree to be issued by General Carranza.

The new law discourages large holdings of undeveloped claims for exploration or exploitation. The present law does not limit the number of claims which may be denounced, and some of the largest mining companies have as many as 1,500, each claim representing two-fourteenths of an acre. The present Government, it is believed, will put a prohibitory tax on such holdings.

The new schedule of taxes will be based on minimum and maximum holdings. The first classification will represent the small mine owners, holding ten or less claims, who will be called upon to pay an annual tax of $6, Mexican gold, for each claim. The second classification represents the average company, holding from ten to fifty claims, from which an annual tax of $12, Mexican gold, per claim will be collected. The third classification represents the large companies, holding from 50 to 100 claims, for which the new law provides a tax of $18 per claim annually. Larger holdings than these being against the wish of the Government, it will collect an annual tax of $24, Mexican gold, for each claim on all over 100 claims.

Mining men are divided in opinion as to the merits of the new law. Many pronounce it eminently fair, and say they will pay it with pleasure. Others declare that thousands of claims now held by foreign corporations will be given up, and that as a consequence the Government will lose a large amount of revenue, and that the mining industry, which is by far the most important in the country, will receive a serious setback. The value of the foreign holdings affected by the law is estimated at more than $1,000,000,000 in gold, the bulk of the holdings being American, with large British, French, and Belgian properties.

The new law will increase the export tax on bullion from 7½ to 10 per cent. It will extend more liberal treatment to holdings of non-precious metals, the minimum classification allowing fifty claims of two and one-half acres each, the medium classification 100 claims, and the maximum 200 claims. Holdings above this amount will be considered undesirable by the Government.

FEAR FOR MISS MAZARYK.

Chicago Friends Ask Government to Aid Girl Arrested in Austria.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Chicago civic and social workers are much perturbed because of the lack of information concerning the fate of Miss Alice Mazaryk, former resident of the Chicago University settlement, personal friend of Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Miss Elizabeth Jones, Dr. Julia Lathrop and other prominent organization women.

Advices from various sources brought the information that Miss Mazaryk has been held in a military prison at Vienna, charged with high treason. Members of Bohemian organizations under the leadership of Congressman A. J. Sabath, are making efforts to bring the matter to the attention of the State Department, and to procure intervention of the Government if possible.

"As soon as I got the telegram from M. O. Weigel, my secretary at Washington, advising me that since Nov. 7, 1915, Miss Mazaryk had been held a prisoner at Vienna, charged with 'a serious offense,' said Mr. Sabath yesterday, "I wired him to cable immediately to Vienna, at my expense, to withhold any action, if such was contemplated, until they heard from the United States. I instructed him also to get into touch with the State Department, and bring the matter forcibly to their attention, in the name of the Bohemian people of Chicago."

Her father, Professor Thomas G. Mazaryk of the Prague University, is in London with Miss Mazaryk's younger sister Olga. The American mother of the imprisoned girl is at Prague. Mrs. Bozena Pavlik, editor of the Zonske Listy, the Bohemian women's weekly, advances the theory that Miss Mazaryk may have got into trouble in an effort to go to her father in London when the war broke out, on account of her father's well known pro-Ally tendencies. Professor Mazaryk is leader of the Czech Alliance, an organization which favors the rule of Bohemia by Russia, rather than by Hungary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Through Train Service to — Yellowstone Park, Gardiner, Mont.

Board one of the Northern Pacific's daily trains at Chicago and go through to Gardiner, the original and only northern entrance to Yellowstone National Park without a change of cars. The equipment of these trains is pleasing and homelike in every particular. Compartments, drawing-room and open section Pullmans, observation cars and dining cars where the famous Northern Pacific meals are served—"The Route of the Great Big Baked Potato."

The magnificent mountain scenery "Along the Scenic Highway" may be viewed from the car window.

Personally escorted tours each Sunday from Chicago via St. Paul and Minneapolis to and through Yellowstone National Park.

Through cars are also operated between Chicago and North Pacific Coast where connections are made for California and Alaska points. Low round trip fares in effect May to September.

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PERSHING HALTS; NEVER WAS AIDED

Continued from Page 1.

we have commandeered no food or supplies without full payment, even when troops were all but starving. And, with notable exceptions, we have worked alone.

With a cavalry force, originally 1,500 strong but now shrunk to some 700, what with the loss of mounts and other causes, we penetrated 500 miles into Mexico, at times almost within a stone's throw of Villa. On all sides we encountered native troops. Mainly they were in camp, doing nothing. They were always going somewhere tomorrow or next day after Villa. But their chief concern seemed to be the disposition of our forces and what we purposed doing. They seemed to be waiting for something.

At the point furthest south that the General attained, he heard from many sources that the word had gone out that at Parral the Americans would reach the deadline. They had been in the country long enough, so the people said, and had gone far enough. Then came the fight at Parral. Whether the Carranza officers of that garrison were powerless to control their command or whether they were in a plot to ambush our troops we cannot determine. But the result was one and the same thing to the expedition. It meant that in pursuing Villa or Villistas further, American troops would have to reckon on attacks (One hundred words deleted.)

Almost Had Villa Thrice.

Now I am allowed to review what transpired from a military standpoint from the time our cavalry pushed south from Colonia Dublan, near Casas Granes, how on three occasions they almost got Villa, and how and why he escaped. After the cavalry reached Dublan—two columns of it, one that crossed the line near Culberson's ranch, and one that came in at Columbus—Villa was first reported at San Miguel, a ranch house on the Hearst property, sixty miles to the southeast. To overtake him General Pershing sent three cavalry detachments south—Colonel Erwin, with 500 men of the Seventh, who was to approach San Miguel from the east, and Colonel Brown and Major Evans, each with 250 men from the black Tenth. The latter two commands proceeded by rail on the Mexico Northwestern, a fact which was printed in the States but something which we at the time were prohibited from saying out of deference to the Carranza Government, the arrangement being "unofficial." That is the only time that the expedition has moved troops by rail in Mexico.

Colonel Brown was to detrain down the valley and close in on San Miguel from the north, Evans from the west; but the train service was miserably slow, and Brown was twenty-four hours making the journey. Evans was in a speech just beyond the Cumbres Tunnel, losing two men and upsetting two cars of horses, as has been recorded. This threw a wrench in the whole plan, and there was no attack. To complicate matters, Evans, after having detrained, was misled by a guide who piloted him into a cul de sac while he was trying to approach the ranch from the west.

These delays and the resultant miscarried strategy gave Villa time for a fresh start, and he beat down the Santa Maria valley. Colonel George A. Dodd, commanding the second cavalry brigade, comprising the Tenth and Seventh, assumed command of the three columns in the field, and with Evans pressed on, passing Las Cruces to the east over the mountains, with a view to approaching Namiquipa, where Villa, on March 20 and 21, had engaged and defeated the Carranza garrison. Dodd arrived too late to engage Villa, but in time to interview members of the demoralized garrison, who told the usual story of a Villa defeat.

Again Handicapped by a Guide.

Villa now headed east to Santa Clara through El Oso cañon; Dodd continued straight down the valley, fetching up at Bachiniva. Temporarily then he lost the trail, quickly to pick it up again when he heard that Villa had again smashed a Carranza garrison, this time at Guerrero, having crossed the continental divide and dealt a blow simultaneously at Guerrero, San Isidro, and Minaca early on the morning of March 28.

Dodd then made that famous fifty-five-mile ride across the divide, and on the morning of March 29, with the Seventh, rode into the Villa command at Guerrero, killing forty-six and driving the remainder northeast. But a poor guide, who missed the column, neared the town with the statement that he knew the country no further, again delayed the troops, and for that reason the Villa forces were not struck as hard as they might have been otherwise. Villa himself, riding in the now oft-described buggy, made good his escape ahead of his men.

After this fight news spread of Villa's wound and of the circumstances of its infliction. According to the generally believed report, he was wounded more on a fluke than by design of the Carranzistas. General Cabasos of the Carranza forces was having a celebration with his staff at San Isidro when he was informed that Villa was about to attack Guerrero, about twenty miles away. Abandoning the festivities, he rode to Guerrero, reaching there while the fight was in progress on a hillside. Near a cemetery he sighted a group of men, some mounted and some dismounted, and into this group he and his staff charged. Villa was there, and that is how he got his wound.

News of the imminence of a clash with Villa having been sent to General Pershing, until then quartered at Colonia Dublan, he rushed south by motor on March 29, with a small escort and correspondents, including myself. He arrived at Namiquipa on the afternoon of the 29th, proceeded southward toward Bachiniva, where, if he had reached it, he would have run into a nest of Villistas, then turned back to the Rancho San Geronimo, where, on the afternoon of the 30th, he was informed by courier of the fight at Guerrero the day before, the first engagement of the campaign. Hope that night ran high that Villa, wounded, would be captured in a few hours, and that the campaign would be brought to a speedy close.

Drove the Villistas South.

Days of searching—east, west, and north of Guerrero—followed, but Villa was not found, and there was no further contact with his scattered forces, until Brown, with 200 men of the Tenth, encountered part of the band eighteen miles southeast of Bachiniva on April 1, where he inflicted losses variously estimated at from six to thirty, captured machine gun equipment, and drove the Villistas south. But Brown's troops were now on the verge of exhaustion, and Major Frank Tompkins, with a detachment of the Thirteenth, took the lead, followed by Brown, with a flying squadron of the Eleventh, under Major Howze, supporting his right. The last named force had been sent out from Namiquipa the night news of the Guerrero fight was received.

Villa was next heard of near Cusihuiriachic, a small mining settlement about eighty miles south of Namiquipa, the American employes of which were murdered near Santa Ysobel by Villistas in December. Tompkins rode into Cusi, as it is called. This was on April 5, but Villa had gone out ahead, or rather by the town. Tompkins went on south, and behind him came Brown and Howze, a day apart, passing through Cusi on April 6 and 7, respectively.

Came next a report that Villa had been at San Borja, forty-five miles south of Guerrero, and that his rear guard had had an engagement there with the Carranza General Cabasos, who, with his staff, had wounded Villa at Guerrero. Villa was traveling painfully, with an escort of only forty men, so the reports said, with a command of about 100 behind him.

At this point the flying columns prepared for a superlative effort, though their riding had been superlative all along. With instructions to push horses and men for every ounce there was in them, the columns headed toward Parral, for which place Villa apparently was making. Tompkins, with the Thirteenth, continued to hold the lead, with Brown and Howze about a day behind him. In order that the forces might be properly co-ordinated, General Pershing caught Brown by a parachute message dropped from an aeroplane beyond Cusi and sent him to the east, supporting Tompkins's right. Howze was instructed to cover his flank on the left. This was on April 6.

Warned by General Herrera.

Dodd, in the meantime, with a selected squadron of the Seventh, was beating west of the continental divide with the idea of heading off any dash Villa might make toward the mountain fastnesses there among the Indians. Engaged in this, he was directed to turn about and proceed east to join the general movement of the other squadrons. At Minaca he encountered General Luis Herrera, rated as a Carranza General, but more than once reported to be a Villa sympathizer, and once reported to have gone over to Villa. Howze conferred with Herrera and was told by him it was Herrera's desire that the Dodd command go no further south. Anxious to avoid friction with the Carranza Government, Colonel Dodd notified General Pershing, who was then at the small town of San Antonio, on the railroad near Cusi, of the circumstances, and the General sent Major J. A. Ryan, acting Chief of Staff, to confer with Herrera. (Deleted.) Herrera, outwardly at least, withdrew his objections.

Villa was now believed to be but two days ahead of Tompkins. This was on April 10. With Brown flanking him on the east, Howze on the west, and with Dodd supporting Howze, Tompkins approached Parral, camping at Conchos de Pilar, or Valle de Saragosa, north of the town. There a Carranza Captain told him that he would be welcome in the town at once and that he could procure forage and supplies.

Tompkins, with his troopers, went into the town on April 12, and the fight of Parral followed. Herrera's threat had borne fruit. Parral was the deadline.

Such was the grouping of the cavalry supporting Tompkins that within a few hours after that fight all the flying detachments were able to unite with the Thirteenth at the Santa Cruz ranch, eighteen miles north of the town, when the Thirteenth retired fighting after the attack by the Carranza forces. There our advance cavalry [deleted] today, and, as was said before, the search for Villa is marking time.

THE AMBUSH AT PARRAL.

Attack by Carranza Soldiers Followed by Running Fight of 15 Miles.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING, April 16, (via Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—So far as the American punitive expedition is concerned, the fight of the Thirteenth Cavalry with the Carranza garrison at Parral changed the whole complexion of the Villa campaign. General Pershing immediately shifted his headquarters. (Deleted.)

General Pershing prepared instantly for eventualities. What those eventualities would be he and his staff realized would rest with the Administration at Washington, as influenced by the ability or willingness of the de facto Government of Mexico could explain why its Parral forces opened fire on our men after Carranza officers had invited them into the town to obtain supplies and forage. The Thirteenth escaped with its comparatively light casualties only by virtue of its fighting qualities, possibly assisted by the fact that some over zealous Carranzista fired prematurely, giving Major Tompkins warning, before his troops were lead into an arroyo, the sides of which were lined with Carranza soldiers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent with General Pershing was within eighty miles of Parral when the fight occurred. Later, by the use of a motor car, I was able to get into touch with Tompkins's force after it had retired to the rancho Santa Cruz, eighteen miles north of Parral, and where, reinforced with other cavalry detachments, it remained today, four days after the encounter, 650 strong, barricaded in the loop-holed dobe structures of the ranch, itching to deliver a retaliatory blow. (Deleted.) The troops behind them, many of which I passed motoring north today, were of the same spirit. (Deleted.)

First News From Chihuahua.

Captain (deleted,) of the aero squadron arriving in camp from Chihuahua brought the first news of the Parral engagement. That was on the morning of April 14, two days after the fight. From Marion Letcher, United States Consul at Chihuahua, the Captain had obtained the Carranzista version of the affair. There is a wire from Parral to Chihuahua, and over this a report of the fight had gone, and now it was coming back to us, garbled, to be sure, but indicating plainly enough that there had been fighting, but whether with the Carranza garrison at Parral or with the townspeople we could not then ascertain.

The General was not even sure at the time which of his cavalry detachments had been in the fight. In fact, he was inclined to think it was the Tenth, when, as it transpired, it was a squadron of the Thirteenth. To offer help to the situation he dispatched four armed motor cars to Parral forthwith, in command of (deleted,) and directed Captain (deleted) to proceed again to Chihuahua, this time by motor, with a strong guard, and to telegraph from there to Washington a preliminary report of the encounter, pending the receipt of fuller details to be obtained by the Captain.

The aviator returned at 11 o'clock that night, (Friday;) he had found Tompkins at Santa Cruz. He reported what he had known all along, and had been prohibited from saying—that Chihuahua was bitterly hostile to all things American. He brought confirmation of the Parral engagement and dispatches from both Major Tompkins and Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry, who had joined the Thirteenth.

These dispatches embraced a full report of the affair, which General Pershing, because of lack of means of communication, was clearing to the War Department only today, after an unbroken dash northward by motor starting at noon yesterday and ending at daybreak today. Here there is field wireless, and from here a buzzer line stretches northward. Over these the official dispatches were being sent this afternoon, so taxing the service that correspondents were limited to fifty words each. Hence, as the official accounts, substantially embodying all that occurred at Parral, will have priority over this, I shall rehearse the details only in such cases as tend to illuminate the present situation, or to shed further light on what officially may have been dismissed in a sentence.

Father of General Herrera.

Interesting and significant above all else is the fact that Señor de la Luz Herrera, Presidente of Parral, and one of the officials who was riding with Major Tompkins when the Carranza troops began firing on the pack train of the squadron from behind, is the father of General Luis Herrera, variously styled a Carranzista and a soldier of fortune ready to ally himself with Villa. It was Luis Herrera who was reported to have gone over to Villa early in this campaign, and it was he who called on General Pershing at San Geronimo, when the General had his headquarters there. I sent THE TIMES an account of that visit then, but I could not state then, as I can now, that General Pershing received him with a great deal of reserve, and that, while outwardly the chat they had was cordial, the Mexican learned little about the disposition of our forces.

The Carranza forces have had no attachés with our staff, and except in isolated instances there has been no co-ordination of action in the search for Villa. THE TIMES correspondent has passed through numerous Carranza camps with the General's party. Where you would have expected a conference there was none. Where you would have expected information from native officers, familiar with campaigning in this country, there was none. Where you would have expected guides to accompany us, none, except in rare instances, was provided. Perfunctory offers of such services General Pershing usually declined.

These are facts, not deductions. For obvious reasons General Pershing sought to foster a feeling of friendliness with all Carranzistas, and, the wish being father to the thought, he emphasized repeatedly that he greatly valued and hoped for the continued and increasing co-operation of the Carranza forces. (Sentence deleted.)

Detachments ahead of the General complained of conditions; we at headquarters, then over 400 miles in the interior, knew of these complaints and understood. Yet there had been no open manifestations, and General Pershing, hoping to catch Villa while the trail remained hot, practically detached himself from his staff, and with a meagre guard and a few correspondents accompanying him, pushed forward to the very fringe of what might be the firing line. He was at this fringe when the Parral episode occurred, and miles behind him were the fretting infantry and artillery, lamenting that they were to have no part in the man hunt.

Hollow Square of Trucks.

That General Pershing took chances with his personal safety cannot be denied. Last Tuesday night, as has been reported already, his escort was fired on. He camped that night not fifteen miles from the scene of the attack with a force so small that I may not give its numbers. And when, after the Parral fight, he sent an aviator to Chihuahua, and an officer toward Parral, the guard left was a powerful handful. As a precaution we swung the motor trucks into a hollow square, skirted them inside with shallow trenches, and piled flour sacks and other camp equipment between the wheels.

But nothing happened. The General directed that the trucks be assembled as a rampart, but he slept as usual in his tent outside.

When Tompkins's troopers were first fired on, as they rode out of Parral at 4:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Major at first thought the noise was made by firecrackers, that like arrivals was being celebrated by the townspeople. He turned to look. Then, at his left, Sergeant (deleted), M Troop of the Thirteenth, toppled out of his saddle, and a moment later the Major himself was wounded. The first report was that he was shot in the right breast. It is now reported officially that the wound was in the right foot.

With Major Tompkins at the time were the Presidente, Herrera, and the Carranza commander of Parral, General Lozano. Their announced intention was to escort the squadron to a suitable camp site. The fact that they rode with the Major and were, as he was, exposed to the fire coming from behind, leaves two conclusions to be drawn. One is that they were not parties to a plot to ambush the Americans, if there was a plot. The other is that, if there was such a plot, and if they were parties to it, the Carranzistas behind began shooting too quickly.

Both Herrera and Lozano wheeled their horses and galloped to the rear of the column, cursing picturesquely those from whom the shots came, and it is said that another Carranzista shot down four soldiers who were seen firing. This cannot be confirmed. In any event, the fight was on and was not to be stopped for five hours.

Running Fight for Fifteen Miles.

Tompkins got his pack mules forward and threw out a rear guard of eight cavalrymen, who, dismounting and deploying, alternately relieved by fresh men, kept up a running fight for fifteen miles. Firing did not cease until 6:15 P. M., culminating in a stand made by the Thirteenth behind an adobe wall at the Santa Cruz ranch. They let the Mexicans approach quite close, then cut loose with a deadly fusillade which killed most of the thirty-eight Carranza soldiers slain in the fighting. This, General Pershing believes, is a correct estimate of their dead. Their count is less than a fourth of this number.

Our retiring force had been attacked from the rear and on both flanks during the running fight, and had fought its way out of an arroya, the sides of which were lined with shooting Carranzistas, yet the official figures leave our dead at three, including Sergeant [deleted.] He was buried with Private [deleted,] also of M Troop of the Thirteenth, at the Santa Cruz ranch, the last account the body of Private [deleted,] of the same troop, whose home is in New York City, had not been found.

Of the six wounded, the condition of none was serious, according to latest reports. Major Tompkins's wound was dressed in the field, and he led his command during the eighteen-mile dash for the ranch. No complications from his wound are expected.

The Carranza forces which harried the Thirteenth up to the ranch, and which, after the squadron had taken refuge there, kept up a desultory fire, numbered about 300 men. Tompkins had a squadron shrunk by hard campaigning to 114. Shortly after 6 that evening he was joined by Lieut. Col. W. C. Brown with black troopers of the Tenth Cavalry with four machine guns. That night came Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen with picked men of the Eleventh Cavalry, making our total force at the ranch something over [deleted.] Major Howze, with a flying detachment of the Eleventh, joined these forces Friday.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Parral episode, it will rob our flying column of a great deal of their mobility. With the ever-present possibility of a clash with Carranzistas, our troops will have to keep in closer touch with bases and with other detachments. The affair may be patched up, the Carranza Government may repudiate Herrera and Lozano and may insist that irresponsible troops, stirred by a Villa-sympathizing public in Parral, were solely to blame for the episode. These may indeed be the facts, but the Mexican campaign as it stood today, with the questions unsettled, was on a basis different from that on which it stood when the troops crossed the border.

To date, the explanation by Herrera and Lozano is the same naïve one given to Major Tompkins and Colonel Brown. It is this:

"Our people did not know your troops were coming. We had sent messengers to invite you into town. That is true. But those messengers never returned, and we were unprepared. Doubtless those messengers fell victims to Villistas."

TO SEND IN MORE TROOPS?

El Paso Hears 2,000 Will Enter Mexico Today—Bandits Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 20.—It is reported that more than 2,000 additional troops—cavalry and infantry—began moving tonight from border posts to reinforce the American army in Mexico. The new column will enter Mexico at Columbus, it is said, tomorrow. Companies B and C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, (negro,) at full strength, 150 men each, and Troops L., M., and N., Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Bliss tonight for Columbus to join the expedition, which will be made up of detachments from several border points.

The seven Villa bandits tried at Deming, N. M., on charges of murder in connection with the Columbus raid, were found guilty today and will be sentenced to be hanged together. The jury was out only ten minutes. The men were found guilty of murder in the first degree, as well as of conspiring to commit murder.

The defense was that the men had been conscripted by Villa and forced to fight with the Villa bandits at Columbus. José Rodriguez, one of the prisoners, testified that Villa took him prisoner at Santa Ana and gave him a rifle but no ammunition, and that he was guarded closely all the time by a Major of Villa's command. He said he and the six other defendants were left to hold Villa's horses when the attack on Columbus was made. He declared that he did not know he had crossed into the United States or that an attack was being made on American homes.

Growing hostility of Mexicans toward Americans is reported by officers and men being brought into the hospital here from the front. On the contrary, the feeling has changed decidedly with the prolongation of the stay of the American troops in Mexico and that all along the line the American troops are taking the defensive. Trenches, it is reported, are being constructed along the communication line.

General Pershing has renewed his order that, under no conditions may American troops enter a Mexican settlement—this for fear of a repetition of the Parral affair. It is reported that he is seriously considering the removal of the field base from Casas Grandes to Colonia Dublan or some other of the Mormon colonies, to lessen friction with the Mexicans.

It is reported that the population of the Casas Grandes district has been showing marked animosity and that informal demands have been made upon the Carranza commander at Casas Grandes to request the Americans to remove their base to some other point.

American newspapermen, moving picture operators, and camera men returned from Chihuahua City today after waiting since Monday for the body of Villa to be brought there for identification. They say that they could learn nothing definite regarding the case.

Andrew Urquhart, who arrived recently from the State of Durango, reported today that when he left Parral on his way to the border Villa was reported to be near the Durango-Zacatecas border and to have joined his forces with those of General Pedro Ibarra, numbering 2,000 men. Villa, he says, joined General Bracamonte soon after that General had raided and looted Sombrerete and Nombre De Dios. Villa is now said to be in Sombrerete, southwest of Torreon, receiving treatment for his wound.

Villa passed through Troya, about twenty-five miles east of Parral, two days before the engagement between Americans and Carranza troops there, other reports received here today said.

Major J. M. Carpio, of General Obregon's staff, who is in El Paso, issued a statement tonight denying that General Obregon was hostile to the United States.

An unconfirmed report from Torreon tonight said that General Jacinto B. Trevino had been attacked by Canuto Reyes at a point midway between Torreon and Saltillo, and that Trevino lost 30 men in the engagement and barely escaped with his own life. The report also said that eighty-five women and children in a boxcar were burned after the engagement by order of Reyes. The report is discredited by Carranza authorities in El Paso and Juarez, who say that, instead of General Trevino being in the field, he is in charge of his brigade at Torreon, while Reyes is planning a surrender of his bandit troops.

FUNSTON AWAITS SCOTT.

Meanwhile Pershing Holds His Forces in a Defensive Position.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20.—While Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, is hurrying to the border as the personal representative of Secretary of War Baker, General Pershing is holding his forces in Mexico in what practically is a defensive position. No developments of importance were told of in reports received today at General Funston's Headquarters, and it was evident that the pursuit of Villa has been halted.

Unofficial reports were that Villa had made his way south into Durango, although official Mexican advices continue to indicate that officials in Mexico City yet gave some credence to the story that the bandit chieftain had died of his wounds at some point south of Cusihuiriachic.

General Funston forwarded to the War Department another long report from General Pershing on general conditions. General Funston did not make public the facts contained in this report, other than to say they plunged a state of frightful destitution in the country and reflected apathy in the hearts of the people toward the American forces. The report was written at Satevo before General Pershing learned the details of the fight at Parral, April 12.

OUR AEROPLANES FIRED UPON.

Carranza Soldiers the Assailants in at Least One Instance.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CAMP AT THE FRONT, April 15, (via aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—American aeroplanes have been fired upon several times by Mexicans and in at least one case the assailants were Carranza soldiers. The latter instance was reported by Lieutenant C. K. Chapman, who flew into camp this morning after an absence of three days on what should have been, under normal conditions, a two-hour flight.

Three nights ago, while on this trip, wind and darkness forced Lieutenant Chapman to alight in the mountains about twenty miles from here. He found a ranch in the hills, where the Mexicans seemed friendly. They advised him to remain there over night, declaring that the hills were "full of Villa bandits." He spent the night at the ranch house without molestation, but the next day, while near a town, with his machine on the ground, a trainload of Carranza troops passed. Apparently for no other purpose than to test their marksmanship, some of these soldiers opened fire on the aeroplane. The aviators have come to call this sort of thing "giving us a little party."

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 16, (via aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—An American army officer was fired upon this evening while passing a small town near this camp with a dispatch bearer. The shooting was without effect. An investigation was made.

A cavalry troop located the camp of Candelario Cervantes, a Villa Lieutenant, in the mountains some miles from here. Apparently, Cervantes's outposts were able to give him word of the American approach. He escaped. Seven horses were taken in the mountain camp. Three Mexicans found in that vicinity were brought under custody to headquarters to be questioned.

Cervantes has been credited with being one of the men who inspired Villa's attack upon Columbus, N. M. Although the Americans did not see his command, the Villa bandit was reported to have about seventy-five men. They made no attempt to stand against the Americans.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, April 17, (by aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., April 20.)—The American expeditionary force is at a standstill because of the absence of effective military co-operation on the part of the Carranza authorities and today little hope remained that further progress could be made without serious clashes with hostile elements among outlying Carranza commands.

Because of the absence of organized government in some regions penetrated and the coldness of some Carranza commanders, promises of co-operation have not materialized. While the Americans in many instances have received considerable courtesy from Carranza officials, there has been sniping at other points.

The caution of American officers against any act which might excite enmity has been a handicap. American troops have not fired on Villa bandits at times because they were not sure of their identity. At Parral Major Frank Tompkins, who had only 114 men, permitted only his expert marksmen to return the Carranza fire, in order to avoid the danger of hitting women and children, and the effectiveness of the American resistance was thereby reduced.

ALL LOOK TO WASHINGTON.

Punitive Expedition at a Standstill Pending Fresh Orders.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 20.—Headquarters here is watchfully waiting. There were few official communications over the wires or the wireless from the force in Mexico today. Both the officers in Mexico and those at the expeditionary base here are waiting, somewhat impatiently, for developments at Washington before going further with their plans in the Mexican campaign. General Pershing himself has returned from the extreme front to Namiquipa, his field base, and, like the others, is waiting to learn whether he is to go on or come back.

Aside from the effect on the Mexican campaign of the outcome of the German situation, it is felt that the future policy in this campaign is to depend to no small extent on the decision of General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, who is on his way from Washington to San Antonio to get direct information about actual conditions from General Funston. It is thought probable that General Scott will proceed to Columbus in a few days, and he may go on into Mexico to gain first-hand information of the actual state of affairs and to interview General Pershing.

New troops are arriving in Columbus tonight—the third battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry. More reinforcements now on their way here will have added 2,300 men to the present force in a few days.

SCOTT AND OBREGON LIKELY TO CONFER

Continued from Page 1.

facto Government will itself take up the task of coping with Villa and his band south of the Parral region while the American forces rest on their arms in the zone now covered by the expedition.

Secretary Baker explained today that he himself had suggested the plan of sending General Scott to the border at a conference with that officer and his assistant, Major Gen. Bliss, the night before the order was given. In weighing the situation on the border, he said, the inadequacy of the telegraphic reports received and the lack of knowledge of local conditions surrounding the forces on the border and in Mexico were so apparent that it seemed desirable that an effort be made to ascertain by personal consultation the full views of General Funston and all of the information he has. The suggestion was approved by both officers.

Additional reports from General Pershing probably will be ready for consideration by the Cabinet tomorrow. At the latest meeting of the President's official advisers was devoted almost wholly to the German situation. It seems probable that the Mexican problem will be fully reviewed by the Cabinet then for the first time since General Carranza urged the withdrawal of the expedition.

The diplomatic situation showed no change during the day, although it became known that the United States already had acknowledged Carranza's note asking that negotiations for the withdrawal of the American troops be taken up. General Carranza was assured that his arguments were being studied, but there was nothing to indicate today that a reply stating the position of the United States was being drafted.

Unquestionable data is being assembled, particularly as to the questions of fact involved in the misunderstanding the Carranza note alleges to have existed as to the attitude of the de facto Government toward the present expedition. There are other questions of fact of a purely military nature, however, and these can hardly be discussed of until a full report from the border is available.

Reports today from Admiral Winslow on the west coast indicate that Carranza forces in Sonora State have renewed campaigns against Yaqui Indian outlaws in an effective way. In a battle on April 13, near the Aguascalientes ranch, forty-seven Indians were killed. Twenty-three Carranza soldiers were killed and wounded. Another clash, in which 100 Indians were killed and 200 Indian women and children taken prisoners by the Carranza forces was reported to have occurred a few days later at Lavirgina. The dispatches confirmed reports of the release of two American women, members of the Lehr family, who had been held prisoners by the Yaquis.

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BRITISH SHORT OF FOOD IN KUT-EL-AMARA

Position of Army in Besieged Town Is Becoming Critical, According to Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20, (via London.)—The War Office announces that the position of the British army which is being besieged at Kut-el-Amara is becoming very critical. The official announcement says:

Mesopotamian front.—There are no new developments. The position of the enemy invested at Kut-el-Amara is becoming very critical. The hostile commander, in order to avoid difficulties in connection with the food supply, recently ordered the population to evacuate the town, and has been collecting aeroplanes to drop small bags of flour in the town.

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VON IGEL'S OFFICES LEASED PRIVATELY

Federal Officials Say This Shatters Plea They Were Part of Embassy.

RINTELEN'S AID NOT NEEDED

Prisoner Was to be Returned Here to Testify Under Original Plans.

The suite of offices on the twenty-fifth floor of 60 Wall Street, which were the New York headquarters of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German Military Attaché, who was indicted last week, charged with having conspired to destroy the Welland Canal in Canada, was not leased in the name of the German Embassy. After von Papen was sent away Wolf von Igel, who succeeded von Papen, and who was arrested on Tuesday as a conspirator with von Papen in the Welland Canal plot, continued to share the offices with George Von Skal, former managing editor of the Staats Zeitung, but the lease continued, as in von Papen's time, in the name of a private individual and not of the Embassy.

This was the most important fact that came to light yesterday in the von Igel case, for if the offices are a branch office of the German Embassy, as von Igel has claimed, the incriminating papers and other documents seized by Department of Justice agents, when von Igel was arrested, would have to be returned to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to get von Igel released and the papers returned uncopied and unphotographed.

The return, however, is contingent upon the premises at 60 Wall Street being leased in the name of the German Embassy. Government officials here assert. Despite a reported order from Secretary of State Lansing and Attorney General Gregory, therefore, there will be for the present no return of the seized papers, not recognized as official, made by the Department of Justice.

Persons who have seen those papers say it would be embarrassing for the Ambassador to have to select from among them any that he would be willing to accept as parts of his own embassy files. Despite protests of the Ambassador, four sets of photographs were made of each document. Two sets of the photographs are in Washington, it is said, and one set is probably on file in the Department of State.

It became known last night that arrangements were practically completed some days ago to bring Franz Rintelen, the German agent sent to this country in April, 1915, to direct certain activities of the German secret service system in this country, back to the United States, and to give him a chance to follow the example of von der Goltz and tell all he knows about the various plots with which he is alleged to have been connected in an official capacity.

But the need of any evidence that Rintelen might be able to give is no longer necessary for the reason that the von Igel papers supply the missing links needed to complete the chain of evidence in the matters with which Rintelen was more or less familiar, the federal officials say.

Rintelen, who was formerly a social leader in Berlin and an intimate of the German Crown Prince, is now a prisoner of war in England, having been captured by the British when he attempted to get back to Germany under a false name and with a fraudulent passport. Rintelen came to the United States in April of last year, and in the five months he was here was the directing head of an alleged conspiracy to instigate strikes in munition plants filling orders for the Allies. He is also the man who is charged with having tried to embroil this country in war with Mexico by backing a revolution that was to have been led by Victoriano Huerta.

"Those von Igel documents tell a story that would make your hair stand on end," said a man who knows their nature last night.

This man said it was certain that Count Bernstorff would never claim a single document seized in von Igel's office as official papers belonging to the Embassy.

John E. Stanchfield, who was retained to look after the German interests when von Igel was arrested, called at the Federal Building for a conference with District Attorney Marshall yesterday. Mr. Marshall said Mr. Stanchfield made the claim that the offices at 60 Wall Street, occupied by von Igel, were a branch of the embassy, and, therefore, technically German territory. Mr. Stanchfield said that the intrusion of the Department of Justice agents, under Assistant Supt. Baker, constituted an invasion of foreign territory and that, therefore, all papers seized in the raid should be returned. Mr. Marshall replied that he had no alternative to proceed with the case until definite instructions to the contrary were received from Washington, and that such instructions had not been received up to that time.

In the course of the day Mr. Marshall received a telegram from the Department of State asking for information as to the name in which the offices at 60 Wall Street were rented. He was asked specifically to ascertain if the lease was in the name of the German Embassy, that of von Igel, or some other individual. The information went to Washington last night, and it is understood it was to the effect that the lease was in the name of von Igel and no reference to the Embassy appeared in the lease. The information as to the lease has been in possession of the local bureau of the Department of Justice for months, it is understood.

As at present planned von Igel will come before Judge Harland B. Howe, in the United States District Court, next Tuesday morning to plead to the indictment charging him with being a principal in the Welland Canal plot case of 1914. No inkling as to the procedure to be followed by Mr. Stanchfield has come out, but the belief is general that a contest will be waged on the ground that as von Igel is an attaché of the German Embassy the indictment is null and void and he should be released. If this contention is made it is certain the Government will reply that as von Igel was not an attaché at the time the crime alleged was committed the immunity does not apply.

Horst von der Goltz, former German plotter, who as a Government witness supplied the information that made possible the indictment of von Papen, von Igel, and Captain Hans Tauscher, the Krupp agent in this country, is said to have made some new and important revelations concerning various German plots with which he was identified while acting as a subordinate of von Papen. Some of these revelations, it was intimated, might be made public at an early date.

Captain Tauscher was arraigned on the Welland Canal indictment yesterday and entered through his attorney, Felix H. Levy, a tenative plea of not guilty. Mr. Levy asked for permission to change the plea within ten days, saying he had not had time to examine the papers in the case. Judge Howe informed him that it was the practice of the court to grant a period of seven days in such proceedings, but upon the acquiescence of Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, Mr. Levy's request was granted. Tauscher's bond of $25,000 was continued.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Attorney General Gregory has communicated to United States Attorney Marshall, at New York, the State Department's conditional request for the release of Wolf von Igel, Secretary to former German Military Attache von Papen, and the return of his seized documents. Secretary Lansing today said photographic copies of official papers taken from von Igel could not be used in court if the originals are returned, in his opinion.

SOCIAL WORKERS IN DISPUTE

Community Centres Conference Discusses Disorder in Schoolhouses.

Speaking in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday, at the evening session of the National Conference on Community Centres, which opened on Wednesday, on the problem of the immigrant, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, President of the Jewish Community, declared that the various nationalities in the United States acted as a check on each other when hasty action might precipitate the country into the European war.

"It is well that we have the German in our midst," he said, "otherwise we would be more likely to go to war with Germany. The same may be said of the English, the French, and the other nationalities, all of whom have acted as a check and kept us out of the imbroglio."

Differences of opinion developed as to the control of community centres in public schools in the afternoon session, which was held in the Hotel Astor, when Edward J. Ward, expert on community centre organization of the United States Bureau of Education, spokesman for the Western group, declared that the work of the Eastern group, headed by John Collier, Director of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, represented the ideas and philosophy of "Bill" Haywood, the I. W. W. leader, and was "syndicalism" of a pronounced type.

"Turning over the schools to groups of private individuals is removing the Stars and Stripes from school buildings and putting up the two-headed eagle or the symbol of some private organization," Mr. Ward declared. "In this controversy, the American idea of citizenship of the West is arrayed against the erratic syndicalist ideas of a little coterie of New York extremists."

John Collier ridiculed the contention of Ward, whom he termed a modern Don Quixote.

"To my knowledge, no one in New York has advocated that the school buildings be turned over to the unlimited control of private individuals," he said.

Mr. Ward read a statement from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, in which she advocated that the expense of community meeting in school houses be met out of public funds.

LABOR PARTY ENDS BRITISH CRISIS

Agrees to Extension of Compulsion if Further Free Enlistment Trial Fails.

PARLIAMENT TO GET FACTS

Whole Situation and Country's Needs in Men to be Revealed at Secret Session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 21.—The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent says:

"The Government crisis is over and a national danger of the most formidable kind, to use the sombre language of the Prime Minister, has been averted. What is more, a settlement has been reached without any resignations.

"Yesterday's Cabinet Council met at 11:30 and the Ministers separated a few minutes after 1. It was evident from the appearance of the Ministers as they left Downing Street that the tension was over, the countenances of some of them looking positively radiant.

"Details of the settlement arrived at have not transpired. There is good reason, however, to believe that the Cabinet decided to introduce general compulsion if it should be found to be necessary after the experiment had been tried of reopening voluntary recruiting for six weeks so as to allow unattested married men the opportunity of enlisting in the army of their own accord. If that experiment succeeds there will be no occasion for a general compulsion bill. If it fails then compulsion will be resorted to. In brief, the Cabinet has adopted with modifications the plan of Arthur Henderson, the leader of the Labor Party.

Appeal for Secret Session Heeded.

"In response to an appeal from the Labor Party, the Cabinet has decided to convoke a secret session of each house of Parliament in order that there may be disclosed to its members the details of the requirements of the Army Council and also information in regard to our available sources of men for agriculture, industry, and shipbuilding, and the nature and extent of the British effort in the war.

"No statement has ever yet been made to either House of what this country is doing in provision of armies, in lending money to the Allies, in shipping services to them, and in the supply to them of munitions, coal, and other war material. Presumably on all these subjects the two houses sitting with closed doors will hear statements from the Ministers of the departments concerned. To prevent any leakage of information from the secret session an Order in Council is to issue making it a criminal offense to publish any facts disclosed at this secret meeting.

"The secret session will be held Tuesday next and the following day has been chosen for the Prime Minister's public statement on the recruiting problem. That declaration will have behind it the authority of the united Cabinet. It will show that the Ministers have decided on the following measures:

"Compulsory enlistment of young men of 18.

"Retention with the colors of time-expired men.

"Removal of restrictions of territorials enabling territorial soldiers to be drafted into non-territorial units.

"Combing out of single men from munition works and other employments.

"Embodiment or attested married men.

"Unattested married men to be given the opportunity of joining the army as free recruits, and failing adequate response, compulsion to be resorted to.

"State provision for civil liabilities of married men called up.

"Whether, after hearing Premier Asquith's statement, Sir Edward Carson will persevere with his motion in favor of national service and equality of sacrifice is now highly problematical. It is confidently anticipated that Mr. Asquith's speech will be of such a character as to disarm opposition from the two extreme wings, the Carsonites on the one hand and the Labor Party on the other.

"The proposal in regard to compulsion is said to be a sort of golden mean, which will commend itself to the good sense of all reasonable men. Sir Edward Carson, I am assured, has no desire to play the part of a factionist, out for mischief. Indeed, it may be found that he will restrain rather than goad the zealots on his own side."

Precautions for Secret Session.

The Chronicle says that the Speaker, who is at present at Bath, will return in time to preside over the secret session of Parliament on Tuesday. It is understood that in addition to the members only the clerks at the table will be permitted to be present.

The Lord Great Chamberlain and Sergeant at Arms will be the officers principally concerned with the arrangements for the preservation of secrecy, and it is expected that additional police will be requisitioned to guard the entrances and exits and see that none but members are permitted to the Parliamentary precincts. All the public galleries will be closed for the day.

Sir Erskine May in his well-known volume makes no reference to secret sittings of the Houses of Parliament save that before 1845 it had been customary for the Lords when inquiring into any alleged breach of privilege to sit with closed doors, but in later cases, he adds, strangers had not been ordered to withdraw. There was the case of Lord Hawarden in 1828 and the case known as the umbrella case in the previous year.

There are, of course, secret sittings of select committees, but it is believed that there has been no secret sitting of the Commons for very many years, and if any, these have been extremely rare since the days of Cromwell.

It is probable, says The Chronicle, that the secret session will be opened under the same conditions in both houses of Parliament. The Prime Minister will read a prepared statement as to actual figures and requirements of the army, and in the upper house a similar course will be adopted by the Marquis of Crewe.

SAYS BRITISH HOLD AMERICAN WRONGFULLY

Bennet Assails State Department for Failure to Act in Case of Former Austrian.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Bennet of New York, a Republican, today sharply criticised the Department of State for what he called its unjustifiable failure to procure the release of Solomon Schwartz, a naturalized American of Austrian birth, who had been imprisoned in England for a year as an enemy alien.

"Inasmuch," said Mr. Bennet, "as I have been trying to get action through the State Department since December, but without any success, I feel it my duty to lay the facts in relation to this American citizen before this House.

"Solomon Schwartz, an Austrian born, was naturalized in 1901. When the war broke out in Europe he was in Great Britain, where he had lived for some time on business. Because of his Austrian birth he was arrested as an unregistered alien enemy.

"He gave money to the officials of the British Government to send to this country to obtain the proofs of his instantly asserted American citizenship. They took the money, but made no attempt to obtain the proof, and convicted him of being an unregistered alien enemy, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment under their act. While he was serving that sentence they secured the proof that he was an American citizen. That sentence expired in March 15, 1915, and it will doubtless surprise members of this House to find that during that intervening year Solomon Schwartz, an American citizen, has lain in that jail without a charge against him and without any effort on the part of our Government to obtain his release.

"I have seen the Secretary of State, who agrees with me that such thing ought not to be, but nothing is done. I have been to the counselor, Mr. Polk, and he agrees with me that that man ought not to be permitted to remain there. But there he is."

Representative Booher of Missouri interrupted to ask:

"What reason do they give for not acting?"

"Nothing," replied Representative Bennet. "One man up there at the State Department said this man was an immoral character. I told the Secretary of State and he said: 'Have any accusations been made against the man?' I said 'No.' He said: 'Under the common law every man is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.'"

Mr. Bennet said he would probably introduce a resolution of inquiry.

COMES OUT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Wilmington News Declares He Is the Man Other Nations Will Respect.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20.—The Wilmington Morning News, an independent Republican newspaper, tomorrow will declare editorially for Colonel Roosevelt for President. It will say that it has favored Mr. Roosevelt, but as the sentiment of the country seems to indicate that the nominee will be either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Hughes, it thinks that Mr. Roosevelt is the better selection for the work in hand, and especially in view of the foreign situation.

It will say that what is needed is a man able to cope with the situation strongly, a man other nations will respect, and it holds that Colonel Roosevelt is the man.

DYNAMITE PLOTS BARED IN DETAIL

Continued from Page 1.

that time in the harbor, proposing that I make use of part of his crew and one officer.

"Returning to New York I selected three men to assist me, and acquainted them with part of the details of the scheme. I received a check from von Papen, which was cashed for me by Mr. Stallford, a member of a German club.

"Regarding the material, arms and dynamite needed, von Papen informed me that Captain Tauscher of Krupp's agency had agreed to furnish them. I saw Tauscher. He gave me a letter of introduction to the Du Pont Powder Company recommending B. H. Taylor & Co. and supplied me with an order to the man in charge of dynamite barges lying on the New Jersey side of the Statue of Liberty.

"Tauscher told me he would send pistols by messenger to Hoboken, to be delivered there to one of my agents at a certain restaurant, as he was liable to punishment if he delivered them in New York without a permit.

"In order to get dynamite it was necessary to hire a motor boat at a place near 146th Street, Harlem, and put the dynamite aboard in suitable cases. After getting the explosive I went by taxicab with two suitcases to the German Club and saw von Papen. I then took the dynamite to my rooms, where I also kept a portion of the arms packed in a small portmanteau. The remainder were in the keeping of two agents, one being Mr. Fritzen, the discharged purser of a Russian steamer, the other a Mr. Busse, a commercial agent, who formerly lived in England.

"The only other agent I employed was C. Covani, who attended me personally, Tucker not being intrusted with any of those things.

"Two or three days later I received from von Papen at his rooms at the club in the presence of Fritzen and Covani a supply of generators and wire, which I took to my rooms in a taxicab. A few days later we left the Grand Central Station for Buffalo, Fritzen, Busse, and Tucker taking care of the munitions, Covani attending me.

"In Buffalo I hired rooms at 189 Delaware Avenue. I had the dynamite brought there and spent some days gathering information about the precautions taken by Canada. Then I myself and my agents went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 15.

"While still in Buffalo I received a telegram from von Papen, signed Steffens, informing me that a lawyer, John Ryan, had money and instructions. I received the money, but no instructions. Being thrown on my own resources, I determined to reconnoitre the terrain where I wanted to act; but on the 25th Ryan summoned me.

"Having received privately information that the first Canadian contingent had left Valcartier camp, I knew I should be recalled, as the object of my enterprise was thus removed. Ryan handed me a telegram of recall.

"As my funds were insufficient I discharged Busse and Fritzen at Buffalo and left the munitions in the keeping of an aviator, who was manager of Fels's restaurant at Niagara Falls, and returned to New York."

"Von Papen now directed me to proceed to Germany. He said he would arrange with Bernstorff for my passage. I paid off Covani, directing him to remove from the house at 113 or 115 Fifteenth Street, New York, two suitcases filled with dynamite. Whether he complied I do not know, as I sailed the 8th of October for Italy. Since that time I have had no communication with von Papen."

Von der Goltz appends to the above statement "some facts possibly of importance," including the following:

"Information, the accuracy of which I have no reason to doubt, makes me believe that the United States Secret Service knew about the matter from beginning to end. I was watched in New York, Baltimore, and Buffalo. I told von Papen so. He said the men had orders to watch me, but on no account to interfere.

"Lüderitz of Baltimore still has the box of saddles and a portmanteau belonging to me. Covani is a private inquiry agent. His address is 251 West Forty-sixth Street.

"I received no remuneration except expenses, of which only one was paid by check, all other payments being in United States notes. I was frequently present when von Papen received information from and paid money to men who came to see him about matters connected with German, Irish, and other associations. Von Papen told me he was short of money until Dr. Dernburg arranged matters."

The statement ends as follows:

"I make these statements on the distinct understanding that the statements are not to be used against me, that I am not to be prosecuted for participation in any action directed against the Allies, and that the promise which has been made that I am not to be extradited to any country where I am liable to punishment for political offenses, is made on behalf of his Majesty's Government."

An appendix to the White Paper containing the foregoing gives a dozen names and addresses found in von der Goltz's notebook, among them the following:

Schuhmacher, Edenbower River Farm, Oregon; T. P. Tuite, 372 West 120th Street; A. A. Fritzen, care Wilbrand, 4,202 Avenue, Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, (this is as address is given;) Busse, World Building; Frederick Busse, 222 West Twenty-fourth Street; Karl Buck, 843 West End Avenue; J. D. Zenner, 606 Brisbane Buildings, Buffalo.

NEW NAMES IN CONFESSION.

Von der Goltz's Statement Brings Others Into Case.

New names that appear for the first time in the von der Goltz case, so far as the public is concerned, are those of Herr Kuck, German Consul at El Paso, Texas, and Herr Krake, Vice Consul at New York. Captain Schuhmacher is also a newcomer in the story.

The original of the letter given by Hans Tauscher to von der Goltz, to get 300 pounds of dynamite from the du Pont Company, which is referred to in the confession, is now in the possession of the Federal authorities in New York. One man is referred to as "Stallford" in the cabled copy of the confession. A German named Stallforth, who formerly lived in Parral, Mexico, was recently presented for contempt by a Federal Grand Jury for refusing to answer questions concerning the activities of German agents.

In all essential details the story as cabled from London tallies with the confession now in the possession of the United States Department of Justice.

The most prominent name mentioned in the "who's who" at the end of the von der Goltz confession is that of Captain Hecker of New York. The head of the German Red Cross Commission to the United States is Captain Ewald Hecker, formerly Vice Governor of German Samoa, and a Captain of Uhlans. Captain Hecker succeeded Dr. Bernhard Dernburg as head of the German Red Cross Commission and has offices at 1,123 Broadway.

The man referred to as "Hausemann" is another newcomer in the German plot cases, and no one of this name has been publicly connected up to this time in the various German activities. Thomas Tuite lives at 372 West 120th Street, as stated in the confession. Mr. Tuite was called on the telephone this morning and told of his name being mentioned in the confession.

"I don't know that man von der Goltz. He is a liar," he said over the telephone.

"Well, did you know von Papen?"

"Quote me as saying the whole thing, so far as I am concerned, is a lie from A to Z," Mr. Tuite replied.

"Are you an engineer, Mr. Tuite?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, but the statement is a lie; good night."

Several of the others mentioned are now under indictment in the Federal Court of this district.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 21.—John F. Zenner, a real estate man, who formerly occupied the offices in the Brisbane Building referred to in a statement by Horst von der Goltz, agent of the German Government, as given out yesterday by the British Government, said early today when shown the London dispatch that he did not know von der Goltz or any one connected with an alleged plot to dynamite bridges and canals in Canada.

Acting for the German Consul in New York, Mr. Zenner said, he had once served papers on a man named Walter Semon. The papers referred to Semon's service in the German army. Mr. Zenner said. Mr. Zenner said he frequently acted in this capacity for the New York Consul.

FIND BOMBS ARE SET IN A PLOTTER'S BAG

Continued from Page 1.

bridges in the neighborhood of New York City, Buffalo and several in Canada. The prisoner will be arraigned today in the Tombs Court.

FIND BOMBS IN BUFFALO.

Newton's Baggage in Central Station Contains Explosives.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 20.—Acting on a message from New York, Chief Martin detailed detectives tonight to search the baggage room of the New York Central Station here for the belongings of Harry L. Newton, held in New York on a charge of plotting to wreck the Welland Canal, as well as munitions plants. The search was successful.

The detectives found an iron-bound trunk and a large suitcase consigned from New York to Newton. The suitcase contained a number of finished bombs. Even the fuses had been inserted.

The bombs were wrapped in articles of clothing, and experts at Police Headquarters said each one contained explosives enough to wreck an entire building. The trunk contained parts of other bombs, it was said, but after the first investigation the baggage was taken to Police Headquarters and will be examined tomorrow.

The trunk and suitcase were received at the New York Central Station several days ago. It is supposed that New York detectives will be sent here to take charge of the evidence.

A remarkable offering of $17.50, $20 and $23

Saks Suits at $17.50, $20 and $23

The truth has never been a novelty at Saks'

Our $17.50, $20 and $23 suits for men and young men are $17.50, $20 and $23, respectively.

Those are our prices—what other stores would ask for suits of the same character we don't know, but we do know that there are no other suits of this character at the same prices.

We have put into these popular-priced suits the talent and resources of a tailoring organization which knows New York and its style preferences like a book.

We have curved the waistlines, individualized the cuffs, rolled the lapels and cut the vests, as they never before were curved, individualized, rolled, or cut at $17.50, $20 and $23!

And we have tailored them in fabrics which are just as much ahead of the average in character as the models are ahead of the average in cut.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts

Timely Suggestions

For the last days before Easter

SUITS — Tailleur and Costume styles; of silk and cloth—for Women and Misses.

COATS — Motor, Street and semi-dress; in an unusually extensive collection of styles.

GOWNS — Day Dresses — Afternoon styles — Dance Frocks and Evening Gowns.

WRAPS — The latest Paris models; of taffeta, satin, faille and other rich textures.

BLOUSES — Outing and Costume styles; in exquisite hand-made effects.

HATS — Large Flower hats—Georgette crepe hats—White Hats—Embroidered and painted effects.

GARMENTS PURCHASED TO-DAY WILL BE ALTERED FOR EASTER.

EASTER TIDINGS

MISS VANITY a greeting sends
At Eastertide to all her friends.
The maids and matrons seen today
On Avenue, or bright Broadway,
Appearing, clad in raiment new
Wear hats that are a joy to view;
Their smartest hats are sold by me
And priced just right—
Miss Vanity

The Vanity Stores Incorporated
21½ East Forty-eighth St., Manhattan.

This is The First of THE VANITY STORES, Incorporated, to be opened in New York. Others, both in and out the city will be opened soon.

Women of discrimination, everywhere, will recognize the sign of a VANITY STORE, as indicating an establishment handling blouses and hats distinguished for style, quality, and sterling value.

The purchasing power of this growing organization of smart shops is apparent in the choice offerings of merchandise at prices possible only to command through syndicate resources.

Critical purchasers are cordially invited to call and make inspection of our stores and their attractive wares.

Another VANITY STORE will be opened in a few days at 2323 Broadway—Watch for its Announcement.

Models of the Famous Italian

FIAT

"The Leader in Europe and America"

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A rare opportunity for those who desire the excellence of the foreign car. Open and closed bodies of the most exclusive style and workmanship.

FIAT MOTOR SALES COMPANY

Broadway and 57th Street, New York City
839-41 Boylston Street, Boston

The Headgear of a Gentleman

bears this name and trade-mark

FOR EASTER SUNDAY

KNOX HATS

UPTOWN
452 Fifth Ave. at 40th St.

DOWNTOWN
161 Broadway, Singer Bldg.

Unparalleled Offering

Boys' Easter Suits

New Models, with 3-Piece Belt.

$3.25

Durable Cheviot and Tweed Mixtures. Knickerbocker trousers, lined throughout. Sizes 7 to 18 years. Ten very desirable patterns to choose from.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co. Inc.
Established 1860
125th Street, West

On Being Human

By WOODROW WILSON

"Here is the world humanity has made. Will you take full citizenship in it?" This is the theme of the book. Then the distinguished author shows in what the real humanity consists and how it may best be attained.

Cloth, 50 cents net. Leather, $1.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817.

MAKES BRIDGMAN A GENERAL

Gov. Whitman Signs Brevet Commission—Dinner to Mark Promotion

Governor Whitman signed a commission yesterday making Colonel Oliver B. Bridgman, one of the best known National Guard Cavalrymen, a Brigadier General by brevet. General Bridgman, who has served for more than twenty-seven years in the National Guard, will be presented with his new commission by Adjut. General Louis W. Stotesbury at a dinner to be given him by friends in the National Guard and the army at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday night, May 10. Major General Charles F. Roe, retired, is the Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

General Bridgman is a charter member of old Troop A, organized April 3, 1889, with General Roe, as Captain.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Water Guaranteed to Relieve Weak Stomach

So sure are the proprietors of Man-a-cea Water that it will relieve any stomach or intestinal trouble that is not structural that they guarantee to refund your money if a case of 12 half-gallon bottles does not effect an improvement. Thousands upon thousands of cases have been sold under that guarantee. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and is free from any medicinal taste. If you have dyspepsia, indigestion or distress after eating, why don't you order a case today from your grocer or druggist? Remember the money-back guarantee. Man-a-cea Water is most helpful, too, in gouty or rheumatic conditions, and in many kidney disorders.

COFFEE
IS AT ITS BEST
Before evaporation in the open, or "sweating" in cans
MANSION COFFEE
Is ALWAYS roasted, ground and mailed the same day
The Special Blend
for those accustomed to the BEST sent prepaid
5 lbs to order Flavor Tight $1.50
Alice Foote MacDougall
The Only Woman Coffee Importer
138 Front St., New York. John 1483

SHUSTER PRAISES RULE IN PHILIPPINES

Returns Convinced That the Islanders Are Getting Ready for Freedom.

DICTATORSHIP AT AN END

Harrison Has Taught People to Govern Themselves, He Says—Silent on Worcester.

W. Morgan Shuster, President of the Century Company and former member of the Philippine Commission, arrived in New York yesterday from his recent visit to the Philippine Islands, which has caused so much comment. Mr. Shuster gave out an interview through the Far Eastern Bureau, of which Patrick Gallagher is the head, in which he strongly indorsed the present administration of the island's affairs, and his statement was a clear reiteration of his prior denial that he was in any way the special or private envoy of President Wilson.

"The Philippine Islands," Mr. Shuster said yesterday, "are today better governed than ever before in their history. Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, in his two and a half years' stay, has done a great piece of administrative work. For the first time the United States has approximated successful colonial administration—so far at least as the Philippine insular Government is concerned.

"Heretofore, American control of the Islands has been a thinly veiled, if at times benevolent, dictatorship, military or civil. Under Governor Harrison the Filipinos of all classes have felt they were participating in the actual government of their country. Indeed, they hold today complete control of the legislative branch, since the Philippine Commission is composed of only three Americans, including the Governor General and five Filipinos, and this Filipino majority has existed during Governor Harrison's entire administration.

"To Governor Harrison is due the credit for being willing to undertake the government of the Islands with Filipino control in the Legislature. He also undertook to carry into effect a policy of 'Filipinization' of the public service. He has done both with consummate skill and success.

"It was Governor Harrison who had the moral courage to take over from the United States Army officers and troops the government of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago containing among their 650,000 inhabitants, nearly 350,000 theretofore unruly and warlike Moros. It was freely predicted that this step would result in the wholesale massacre of Filipinos and Americans.

Credit Given to Carpenter.

"He selected for the post of Department Governor of Mindanao and Sulu his executive Secretary, Frank W. Carpenter who, he felt, was best fitted for the task. Carpenter is one man in ten million in the handling of men. He was inaugurated in January, 1914, amid inward gloom and outward anxiety. All American troops were withdrawn from this department, the Philippine Scouts were placed in garrisons, and the maintenance of order was left to the Civil Government, with its Filipino and Moro constabulary force.

"Today, after two years of magnificent stewardship, Carpenter is everywhere credited with having accomplished the impossible. He has made friendship between different races and hostile factions blossom where distrust and hatred grew. He has gained the respect and admiration of those of every race, nationality, and religion with whose representatives he has dealt."

Mr. Shuster had been away from the Philippines for more than seven years.

"From the day I left Manila," he said, "my interest in the Islands, and my desire to visit them, have never waned. An absence of seven years gives a fairly good perspective, and I am now glad that I was not able to make the trip before.

"Apart from a natural desire to see people and places that I had known for many years, two questions of deep interest to me led me to pay this recent visit. First, to see for myself what progress had been made in carrying out the only policy which could, morally justify our control of the Philippines—namely, helping the Filipino people become a self-governing race.

"Second, to check up the conditions existing in the Islands and the progress so far made with my own belief that a straightforward definite policy, looking toward the early establishment of an independent Filipino Government, should be adopted by the present Congress.

"I confess also to have had some curiosity to learn whether selfish or partisan politics here at home had influenced the attacks made on Governor Harrison's administration at Manila. Then, too, as one who had spent many years seeking to learn something new about the Filipino people and their country, I have felt my skin crawl at times on reading in respectable and influential newspapers and monthly publications the thinly-disguised braying of certain pseudo-scientific investigators, who have either reached the Philippines by their own velocity or been sent there by ill-advised institutions who have spent their money foolishly.

"I am convinced that conditions today in the Islands reflect greater credit on the American people and the American flag than any which have ever existed since my acquaintance with things Philippine.

Guest of Sultan of Sulu.

"I do not mean that every one approves everything that the Government has done or is doing, for I cannot imagine a campaign being fought without café strategists and boulevard brigadiers to sit at home and criticize a big constructive political work being done without bringing into action the 'tale-of-woe boys' and 'what they did to me' drum and fife corps.

"The best thing I could wish for the Philippine Government and the Filipino people is that all their detractors should emulate the member of Congress who visited the Islands some time ago and on his return to America delivered to the press such a blast of vituperation and abuse, painted such a picture of chaos and calamity, that even his political associates, hungry for such pabulum, were nearly choked. This gentleman's diatribes and invectives were such that they caused him to be cursed by the business men and laughed at by all others in the Islands, and constituted their own best refutation."

As an illustration of the good feeling which Governor Carpenter has brought about in Mindanao and Sulu, Mr. Shuster described a reception which was given during his visit at Jolo at the town residence of the Sultan, at which there were present the ladies of the Sultan's family, officers of the scout garrison of the department, Catholic priests, teachers, and missionaries. This was the second time that the Sultan's ladies were present at any public reception.

Mr. Shuster was an old friend of the Sultan's, having visited him on several previous occasions during his service in the Islands from 1901 to 1909.

Business in the Islands has been adversely affected by the war, especially through the shortage of ships on the Pacific, and the consequent prohibitive freight rates, Mr. Shuster said.

Mr. Shuster did not comment upon Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands and now in business in Manila, whose letter "assuming" that the "exact purpose" of Mr. Shuster's visit to the Islands was to "endeavor to impress the people of the United States with the idea that the administration of the Governor General has been crowned with very abundant success" was printed in THE TIMES last Sunday.

USE X-RAY TO GET PARDON.

Mother Says Fractured Skull Made Schafer a Criminal.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 20.—Warden George W. Kirchwey has permitted Harry Schafer to be taken out of Sing Sing Prison for an X-ray examination in an effort to show that a physical defect is to blame for his career of crime. Schafer's lawyers are trying to have Governor Whitman pardon him.

The prisoner's mother contends that when he was young he suffered a fracture of the skull, which was never surgically treated, and that this explains his criminal tendencies. Schafer's lawyers are confident that if the X-ray photograph reveals any broken bones it will move Governor Whitman to commute his sentence so he can be treated.

Prison records show that Harry Schafer was received a little over two years ago for a twenty-year sentence for murder in the second degree. Previous to this he had served time in the Holmesburg (Penn.) State Reformatory for larceny.

PHONE SPY EVIDENCE OFFERED TO SWANN

Commissioner Strong Refuses to Hunt Crime, but Says Matter Is Ready for Grand Jury.

FARRELL DEMANDS APOLOGY

Bishop McDonnell Says He Expects Retraction from Officials or Proof of Wrongdoing.

Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who is investigating the State Board of Charities, announced at yesterday's session at the Bar Association Building that he did not believe it was the province of the Commission to take evidence tending to show a crime, whether it was the tapping of telephone wires, or conspiracy, or libel or perjury.

He decided that he would not only refuse to hear further testimony concerning alleged telephone conversations, but would order the record of conversation introduced stricken from the record.

"It is not for me to take evidence simply with respect to its bearings upon the question whether a crime has been committed," Commissioner Strong said. "In what way will I be aided in rendering a report to the Governor upon the questions submitted to me?

"Much of this matter is extremely serious and may well be submitted to the District Attorney for the Grand Jury, and is, of course, always held at his disposal. I shall now have all of these memoranda about the conversations identified by the officers who made them and shall retain them subject to further examination and consideration. The testimony as to the one conversation in the record shall be stricken out.

The Rt. Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn, and Father Farrell issued statements yesterday characterizing the wire-tapping as an outrage and demanding an apology from the officials.

"Unless Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods offer a public apology, placing me in a reputable light before the community," Father Farrell said, "I shall fight this matter to the end. Under present conditions they have put me in the criminal class. This wire-tapping affair is the most outrageous ever heard of. We have definite knowledge that five wires were tapped and that Cardinal Farley's wire also was meddled with.

"In this charities investigation there was nothing criminal and this puts the Mayor and Commissioner Woods in a bad light, when they state that the wires were tapped to get at the root of a crime."

"The attacks involving men of high standing will be dealt with in proper time," Bishop McDonnell said. "If the authorities of the city have any evidence of a crime, let them come out in the proper way and in an open and manly spirit. The method looks like a subterfuge to me, and I expect one of two things, either a retraction of insinuations made or proof of a crime. Listening is about the most outrageous offense on the constitutional rights of the people that has ever been committed here."

Commissioner Strong made this statement in regard to his attitude on the wire-tapping episode:

"I want to make it entirely clear that all that has been done in the digging up and presentation of evidence on one side or the other in this controversy has been done by the parties thereto, without any consultation with me or knowledge on my part as to what was being done; I have known nothing of the plans or doings of the parties on either side until evidence was presented here."

The inquiry was adjourned to next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when counsel for both sides will sum up on the evidence presented. Mr. Hotchkiss for the City Department of Charities will talk for an hour. John M. Bowers for the State Board of Charities, will talk for two hours. Mr. Hotchkiss will then speak for two hours and Mr. Bowers for one hour.

HURT AS ELEVATORS DROP.

Liebman's Leg Broken When Four Cars Fall at 11 Broadway.

More than twenty persons, most of them women, were badly frightened, and Isaac Liebman of 411 Christopher Avenue, East New York, had his right leg broken, early yesterday afternoon, when the machinery gave way and four elevators fell in the Bowling Green Building, at 11 Broadway.

This is the second time that the elevators in this building have fallen within a year. Seven of them fell on Sept. 3, 1915, creating a panic and giving their passengers a bad shaking up.

At about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when many persons were returning from luncheon, there was a muffled report in the machinery room in the basement, and a valve blew out in the hydraulic system operating the elevators. A small quantity of steam and water was shot into the lower hall, and one of the restaurants was partly flooded.

Six of the eight elevators were in operation at the time, but only four of these fell. One was at the bottom and the other was held. Only one of the four cars fell with any violence. The others dropped swiftly, but did not land so hard as to more than shake up their passengers.

Edward Marks was the operator of the car in which Liebman was hurt, and, according to his story, he was passing the seventh floor when he realized that the car was not responding to the lever and was beginning to fall. He jerked the control back and forth, and, finding that it had no effect, shouted to his passengers to bend their knees, so as to neutralize the shock when the car reached the bottom. Liebman was the only one who did not follow his advice. The others were uninjured, although several of the women had to be helped out of the car, owing to their panic.

Liebman was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said last night that his right leg was broken below the knee.

HE FINDS PIKIPITANGES.

Only Nine of Them Left When Dr. Farabee Sailed Up the Amazon.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Nine survivors of a once populous tribe of Indians, hitherto unknown to white men, have been found by Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the University Museum's Amazon Expedition. A letter from Dr. Farabee, dated March 16, telling of this and other discoveries, was made public today by the musuem officials.

An epidemic of grip, Dr. Farabee believes, was responsible for the tribe's destruction. The Indians were the Pikipitanges, a name heretofore unknown to ethnology. No one could be found to speak their language, but Dr. Farabee succeeded in making a vocabulary of 170 words, which he will study in the hope of finding out to what general branch of the Indians this remnant belongs.

The survivors are a chief, six women and two boys. They were in utter destitution when the museum's explorers found them. Another discovery was the remnants of an uncatalogued tribe of Indians on the Amazon. In the upper reaches of the Maraca River, Dr. Farabee reported, there once lived a tribe with the peculiar characteristic of burying their dead in urns of pottery. Poor people, he reports, had plain urns, but the richer were buried "in urns fashioned to resemble a man, with an effort at portraiture of the face, something after the manner of the Egyptians."

New Haven Freight Train Wrecked.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, April 20.—A freight train of the New Haven Railroad was derailed tonight near Auburn. No one was injured. Two cars were considerably smashed. A broken rail is said to have caused the accident.

Special Services in Sing Sing.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 20.—For the first time in the history of Sing Sing Prison Good Friday services for Catholics will be held tomorrow by the Rev. Father William E. Cashin. W. Bourke Cockran will address the inmates at the evening services.

OPPOSE CONVICT CAMP.

Wingdale Property Owners Send a Protest to Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 20.—A protest was sent today to Governor Whitman and to the Assemblymen from Dutchess County by Mark G. Dubois, Sheldon Wing, and other property owners, against the plan to transfer 200 convicts from Sing Sing Prison to Wingdale, where they are to be employed. The Wingdale property owners say that they have no objection to the establishment of a prison there but they do object to a camp of convicts who will have much freedom and who will likely invade the countryside.

Mr. Wing owns several thousand acres of land adjoining the Wingdale Prison site. He and his neighbors fear that the convicts, who will not be kept within a stockade, will invade the village and lands adjoining the State's property.

"We have no objection to the establishment of a prison in Dutchess County," Mr. Dubois said, "but we do object to having a lot of criminals running loose in this section, where there are many Summer resorts and homes."

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Fifth Floor Broadway — Macy's — Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St. — On Sale To-day

When You Join the Easter Parade

you will want to look your best, just as every one else does, and such competition sets a pretty high standard. The wise man takes pride in his apparel, for he realizes that good appearance is a valuable asset.

It's one thing to want the right kind of clothing, quite another thing to get it at a moderate cost. Macy's, with its well known tremendous purchasing power, is in a position to offer

Suits and Top Coats for Men
$29.75 $24.75 $19.75

that will compare favorably with those priced considerably higher elsewhere. They embody the features so greatly desired, namely style, character and grace.

Macy clothes possess the individuality that comes from a correct design carried out in the right way. The materials entering into them are good—as good as American mills are capable of producing. The extensive stock assures you selection from a large assortment of materials, patterns and colors.

We invite the man who usually pays more for his clothes elsewhere, and the man who has them made-to-measure, to inspect our suits and top coats.

Men who insist on getting the full worth of their money began long since to supply their clothing needs at Macy's.

Cutaway Coat and Vest, $22.50
Made of Oxford Vicuna, silk lined and braided edges. Handsomely tailored throughout. Others at $24.75 & $29.75.

Men's Striped Trousers, $4.75
Neatly striped worsteds in black and gray. Excellent quality of materials and tailoring. Others up to $7.75.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Easter Suits and Topcoats at the Two Stores of Style

BRILL BROTHERS, Broadway at 49th and Broadway at 42nd

Suits and Topcoats with the cheery swing and the real ring of Spring in every line, curve and fabric—clothes that cut away completely from the commonplace and make an extraordinarily strong appeal to particular Men and Young Men.

200 Special Suits for Men

Under ordinary circumstances their price should be $25.00. We offer them as a special Easter attraction at this special price. Homespuns, fancy mixtures, black, blue and gray pin stripes.

At $16.50

Suits and Topcoats for Men

In Suits, blue serges, blue flannels, stripes, checks and fancy mixtures—many of them quarter lined with silk. IN TOPCOATS, green, brown, tan and gray covert cloths and knitted fabrics, form fitting or box models.

At $25.00

Cutaway Coats and Vests

Silk braided and silk lined throughout.

$25.00, $35.00 and $50.00

Striped Trousers, $5.00 to $10.00

Boys' Easter Suits and Topcoats, $5.00 to $15.00

In a wide and very choice variety of new Spring patterns and models; sizes 7 to 16—A new department with new, up-to-the-minute clothes.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY AT 42ND ST.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Friday and Saturday
Easter Display and Sale of
Men's New Shirts at $1.85

¶ Any day of the week, any week of the year, you will find in the Saks Men's Shirt Shop a most impressive display of the very newest shirtings in an equally attractive array of designs and weaves.

¶ We have selected for this special Easter sale at $1.85 a most remarkable assortment of cloths and designs of a kind usually identified with shirts sold at higher prices, such as:

Bahama cloths, cricket cloths, Japanese homespuns, Scotch zephyr, silk-and-cotton mixtures and a profusion of other weaves too numerous for description.

¶ Most of the models are soft-cuff negligees, but the assortment of stiff-cuff shirts is sufficient to insure wide selection.

¶ Sizes 14 to 18½, including 36-inch sleeves.

We shall continue today and tomorrow the exhibition and sale of
$20,000 Worth of Pure Silk Shirts
at $3.65 $4.95 and $5.95

In quality, design and finish as fine a collection of shirts as we have yet shown.

The designs include every kind of stripe effect, and the weaves comprise broadcloths, crepe de Chines, charmeuse silk, Tussah silk, pongee silk.

On Sale and Display today
Men's Neckwear for Spring
at 29c 49c 55c 69c and $1

A wonderful showing at each price, in new and exclusive designs and weaves.

Each scarf carefully made, with the Saks-Service band attached.

Your Easter Clothes
Can Cost $18.50 to $50

Fourth Floor.

PAY $18.50, pay $21.50, pay $45 or pay $50. Suit yourself as to price. But rest assured on this fact: That the "Three Store" Buying influence of the Gimbel organization has secured for your 1916 Easter the largest measure of style, quality and assortment in clothes that you can find up and down Manhattan Island at any price.

SUITS
Spring Styles
$18.50 to $45.00

Smart, new, one-button models; cleverly designed, "gently rolling" lapel, new pockets just out and the late sleeve ideas.

Checks and plaids in designs, greens, grays and browns in plain colors seem to be the real thing this year, and you ought to see our assortment at these prices.

COATS
Spring Overcoats
$18.50 to $50

Double-breasted, slash pockets in a diamond weave, are class "A" with a vengeance. $50.

Single-breasted, button through, belted back, is another new one at $19.50.

Chesterfields de Luxe, silk lined, $17.50 and $19.50, and so on from $17.50 to $50.

Gimbels
33RD AND BROADWAY.

Use the Sun—

If you could take the roof off your plant and let the sun shine in, it would reduce your lighting bills and increase the efficiency of your employees. You can get 19% to 36% more daylight without taking off your roof.

Simply treat ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White. It is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish at the cost of lead and oil, and remains white longer. Sanitary.

Write for our booklet "More Light."
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence and New York.

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

THE MAGAZINE EVENT OF THE YEAR

The Only Unpublished Romance by

MARK TWAIN

Begins in

HARPERS

MAGAZINE FOR MAY

This remarkable story

The Mysterious Stranger

is undoubtedly the most important work of the great humorist's later life. It is a story of the supernatural—a story that shows at its best the author's extraordinary ability to make purely imaginary happenings seem entirely real—as if he himself had taken part in them. And it is a story of deep spiritual significance.

Illustrated in Color by N. C. Wyeth

8 NOTABLE SHORT STORIES

Striking Articles and Elaborate Illustrations

Harpers for **May**

In Wall Street—

Men who are up to the minute demand comfort — underwear that is cool, loose-fitting and pleasing to the body. If you wear

KAVANAUGH BALBRIGGAN

your undergarments will not divert your mind from your business thoughts or recreation joy.

To insure uniform quality, weight and service, we spin our own yarns yet KAVANAUGH KNIT costs no more.

50c per garment at your dealer's.
Hygienic Lisle, $1.00.

KAVANAUGH KNITTING CO., INC., Makers
Waterford, N. Y.

PACKARD 14-38 Landaulet $1500.00

Used Car Department
Packard Motor Car Company of New York
Broadway at 61st Street
New York City.

LEGISLATURE ENDS WORK OF SESSION

Finally Kills the Teachers' Pension Bill and the State Constabulary Measure.

DISORDER IN THE ASSEMBLY

Mohansic Bill for Protection of the Watershed Passes—Standardization Measure Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—After finally killing the New York City Teachers' Pension bill and the State Constabulary measure, the one hundred and thirty-ninth session of the New York Legislature adjourned at 9:30 o'clock tonight, nine and a half hours after the time set by concurrent resolution.

In the last twenty-four hours Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of New York made three efforts to pass the Teachers' Pension bill. After a bitter fight last night the bill showed a vote of 72 to 59, lacking four of the seventy-six necessary to pass it. With the galleries and rear of the chamber crowded with teachers, Mr. Ellenbogen this morning made his second effort. He had gained several new votes, but lost as many more, and the result was 72 to 57. The Senate passed the pension measure tonight and when it reached the Assembly, twenty minutes before the end, Mr. Ellenbogen moved its advancement to the order of final passage. There was a roar of objections, which automatically sent the measure into the Committee on Rules. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet refused to call a meeting of the committee and the bill was dead for the session of 1916.

The announcement that the bill was at last defeated brought prolonged applause from several hundred teachers who have spent their vacation week in Albany lobbying against the measure. An equal number of teachers who favored the bill had nothing to say tonight, except that they would try again next year.

The defeat of the constabulary bill, a measure favored by Governor Whitman, occurred within a half hour of adjournment. The fate of the bill was supposed to have been sealed in the Rules Committee several days ago. Governor Whitman, however, brought pressure to bear today on the committee, and the measure was reported out at the last moment. The opposition of organized labor, rather than party politics, was responsible for the defeat of the measure. While the Democrats voted solidly against it, many Republicans were responsible for the vote or fifty-nine for the bill to seventy-six against it. The bill was passed by the Senate.

New York City Assemblymen were especially bitter against the bill. Mr. Callahan, the minority leader, said it was a joke to provide a force of 116 men, with an appropriation of $250,000, to police the whole of the State. Assemblyman John J. Ryan of New York, thought that the National Guard should be willing to perform riot duty. Assemblyman McCue attacked it as un-Democratic, while Assemblyman Shiplacoff, the lone socialist in the Legislature, made an eloquent speech against giving to any one in America the right to arrest without a warrant.

Disorder in Assembly.

The Assembly was in recess, but with the doors locked, for most of the afternoon, waiting for the final action of the Rules Committee. Men who have been about the Capitol for years said the disorder was the worst they had ever seen in the legislative halls. After the outbreaks of last night, Speaker Sweet this morning ordered the bulky bill files, which had furnished handy missiles, removed from the Chamber.

When some one discovered in the crowd a cabaret singer from a local café he was hoisted to the stenographers' table and for more than an hour he regaled the State's lawmakers and their guests with songs that at times approached the indecent. The page boys and a certain number of Assemblymen joined in the choruses. The cabaret singer and others cavorted until the Speaker took the gavel and at his orders the visitors waded out through masses of confetti and discarded bills.

Before the afternoon session the Assembly, which convened at 11 o'clock after adjourning at 5 o'clock this morning, disposed of the New York City bills on the Brown Committee program.

With a margin of one vote, the Assembly passed the bill changing the date for the collection of taxes in New York City. The bill turning the control of the expenditures of the Court House Board over to the Board of Estimate passed easily. The measure ending State aid for county roads passed, with an amendment providing that it take effect on Oct. 1 instead of immediately. The measure creating a Department of Plant and Structure passed by a party vote of 85 to 45.

Mohansic Bill Goes Through.

The Mohansic bill providing for a commission to select sites for the Mohansic State Hospital at Mohansic and the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, both on the Croton watershed, passed the Assembly by a party vote. The Democrats took the stand that if the Republican leaders really meant to remove the institutions the resolution would say so. The measure provides that the commission "shall determine what disposition shall be made of the sites." The Democrats asserted that the way was open for the retention of the institutions on the watershed, while the Republican leaders asserted that New York City's water supply was amply protected under the terms of the resolution.

The Assembly reconsidered the vote by which it had defeated the Lynch bill, which gives the Governor alone the authority to call out the National Guard, and passed the measure. The bill had passed the Senate, and now goes to the Governor. The bill deprives Mayors, Sheriffs, and Supreme Court Justices of authority to call out the militia.

Assemblyman Goldstein of New York tonight made an effort to discharge the Rules Committee from consideration of his bill allowing automobiles to use the Harlem Speedway, but he lost his fight by an overwhelming vote.

The final report of the Rules Committee recommended many appropriations for investigations which were passed by the Assembly. These included $25,000 for the Wicks Commission to investigate the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs, $4,000 for a committee to investigate the subject of automobile headlights, $3,000 for the Mills Taxation Committee, $25,000 more for the Brown Committee, $7,500 more for the Horton Civil Service Committee, and other smaller appropriations.

The Horton bill standardizing titles and salaries in the State Civil Service remained in the Rules Committee. This bill represented the result of a year's investigation by the Senate Civil Service Committee.

The Senate sat until nearly 7 o'clock this morning, when the members were dismissed and permitted to snatch a few hours of sleep. The Senate practically cleared its calendar at the all-night session, so when, about noon it resumed its work, it was prepared to give exclusive attention to measures from the Assembly which required concurrent action.

The Senate did not waste much time over the Burlingame bill, which made the tapping of telephone wires a misdemeanor. This measure, introduced as a result of the disclosures regarding telephone eavesdropping on Catholic clergymen who were witnesses in the charities investigation, was strongly opposed by the New York Police Department. It was defeated by a vote of 15 to 26. Most of the adverse votes were Tammany votes.

Senator Brown, Senator Sage, and Speaker Sweet in statements issued tonight praised the work of the Legislature.

WHAT LEGISLATURE DID.

A Dozen of Brown City Relief Measures Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Not since the consolidation act and the Greater New York charter were adopted has the City of New York received so much attention from a law-making body as it received just ended. Chief among the measures affecting New York City, enacted at the session, were the bills on the Brown Committee program which had been drafted after study of the financial difficulties of the city administration from the Legislature at the session.

It was the protest of New York City lature to the city's needs. One purpose officials against the hardship of an enormous direct tax at a time when the resources of the municipal treasury were strained to the utmost, that first called the attention of the 1915 Legislature of the Brown Committee was to pave the way for a better understanding between the city and the rest of the State.

The Brown Committee prepared and introduced sixteen bills affecting New York City in one way or another. Of these a dozen went through both houses of the Legislature and almost certainly will receive the approval of Governor Whitman. Here are the Brown Committee measures which were enacted:

Committing the city administration to the pay-as-you-go policy and prohibiting the issuance of bonds for non-revenue-producing improvements.

Changing the date when taxes fall due from May 1 and Nov. 1 to Jan. 1 and July 1. In order not to make this change oppressive to taxpayers the bill provides that the date when punitive interest must be paid on taxes in arrears shall be moved forward only one month annually for the next five years. The change is made to obviate the necessity of issuing revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes.

Providing for a referendum on the question of whether the city authorities shall have complete control of salaries of city employes such as firemen and policemen, whose salaries and working conditions at present are regulated by statute.

Giving the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen joint control of salaries of employes of the Board of Water Supply—a body now semi-independent of the city administration, although a part of it.

Giving the Board of Estimate control over the expenditures of the Court House Board.

Making the expenses for all the regulative work of the Public Service Commission for the First District a charge against the State instead of against the city.

Making the Sheriff's office in New York County a salaried office and providing that Sheriff's fees shall go into the City Treasury.

Abolishing the separate jails in New York City for persons confined under civil process and giving the Department of Corrections control over civil prisoners, now under the jurisdiction of the Sheriff.

Abolishing State aid in the construction of highways to connect State routes through streets in cities of the second and third class.

Abolishing State aid for the maintenance of county roads.

Giving half of the motor vehicle tax to the city or town where it is collected.

The four measures on the Brown program which failed of passage were:

Constitutional Amendment giving the Legislature power to delegate some of its functions to the legislative bodies of counties and municipalities. This measure was known as the Home Rule Amendment.

Providing for a referendum on the question whether the Board of Estimate should have control over the salaries and conditions of employment of county officials and employes who draw their salaries from the city treasury. The bill did not affect the judiciary and the District Attorney's offices.

Providing for a referendum in 1917 on the question of whether the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate jointly with the Board of Aldermen should exercise supervision over teachers' salaries in New York City which now are fixed by statute.

Giving the Mayor veto power over bills affecting the administration of counties within the City of New York.

Of New York City administration bills which did not come before the Legislature with the sanction of the Brown Committee, the bulk were killed or failed to make any progress. Exceptions were the Mills bill creating a central Department of Purchase and Supplies and the Brown bill changing the name of the Department of Bridges to the Department of Plant and Structures and giving it charge of the construction, maintenance, and repair of buildings and structures now under the jurisdiction of other city departments.

Among the administration bills that failed of passage were those abolishing the offices of the Commissioners of Record in New York and Kings and abolishing the office of Public Administrator. These were all economy measures.

The Teachers Pension bill, which was killed in the eleventh hour of the session, was also supported by the Mitchel Administration, as was the bill providing for the registration and licensing of all operators of motor vehicles in the City of New York, which passed.

An important measure, which was enacted without the support of the Mitchel Administration, was the Ellenbogen bill, providing for the centralizing of inspection and control of buildings in a Superintendent of Buildings in each borough and creating a Board of Standards and Appeals. This bill, in slightly different form, was defeated by the last Legislature. It had the support of powerful real estate interests in New York City.

At the eleventh hour of the session the Legislature put through the Thompson and Ellenbogen bills, which in different ways affect the operation of the west side lines of the New York Central. The Thompson bill prohibits the use of steam locomotives on Manhattan Island after Jan. 1, 1919. This would compel the New York Central to have its west side lines electrified by that time or run the risk of having this done by the city authorities at the expense of the company. The Ellenbogen bill makes the operation of trains at grade on the west side of Manhattan a public nuisance and authorizes the removal of the tracks if the company fails to file plans for their removal from the surface within seventeen months.

Senate Confirms Ingraham.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Senate today confirmed William M. Ingraham of Portland, Me., as Assistant Secretary of War. He will take office at once, succeeding Henry Breckinridge, who resigned with Secretary Garrison.

RACQUET CLUB PLANS TO MOVE TO PARK AV.

Governors Favor Site Between 52d and 53d Streets Owned by Robert W. Goelet.

LARGER QUARTERS NEEDED

Syndicate of Members Organized to Take Over the Present Property on Forty-third Street.

A new club site on Park Avenue is being considered by the Governors of the Racquet and Tennis Club, and within a few weeks, it was said yesterday, a detailed proposal of the plan will be presented to the members for formal action. The club now occupies one of the most valuable sites in the old-time club centre, covering a frontage of nearly 142 feet at 23 to 31 West Forty-third Street, in the middle of the block, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

The new site favored by the Governors includes the block front on the west side of Park Avenue between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, fronting 200 feet by 100 deep, considerably larger than the present property. This Park Avenue block front is owned by Robert W. Goelet. He has agreed to erect the new club building and lease it to the Racquet and Tennis Club for a long term of years. Tentative plans for the structure have been prepared by the architects, McKim, Mead & White, and it is expected that they will be in readiness to lay them before the members at the meeting which will probably be held within two months.

Rumors have been current for some time that the Racquet and Tennis Club was desirous of leaving the Forty-third Street home, which in recent years has been closely surrounded by business buildings. The property was assessed at $1,100,000 in 1915, of which $815,000 was land value. The difficulty of disposing of so large a plot has postponed action on moving to a new location in the past, as the property in a sale would doubtless be regarded solely on the land value. Adjoining the club on the east is the Academy of Medicine Building, and next to that is the Century Club. The Bar Association Building is a few doors to the west. Opposite is the Aeolian Building, adjoining which is Stern's store.

The Racquet and Tennis, ever since its organization in 1875, has been one of the wealthiest and most exclusive of New York's social and athletic organizations. The first home was on the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, which was left in 1891 when the Forty-third Street building was completed.

A syndicate of several members is being organized to take over the property in case no early sale can be made, and manage it until the plot can be suitably improved, probably with a high-class business building.

The Park Avenue block front is opposite the Montana apartment house, and just below, on the east side, the new St. Bartholomew's Church will soon be erected. The removal of the Racquet and Tennis Club will be an important addition to the new east side club centre.

BOOM POLK FOR GOVERNOR.

Headquarters to be Opened for State Department Counselor.

Patrick J. Mara, who has been active in Democratic politics in Queens, announced yesterday that headquarters will soon be opened in the borough to urge the candidacy of Frank L. Polk for Governor.

"We intend to work for the nomination of Mr. Polk," said Mara, "because we believe he is one of the few men whose names have been mentioned as possible Democratic candidate who could carry the State. His record is one that will commend him to the attention of the thinking class of voters. He will have the unquestioned support of President Wilson.

"We are also going to leave no stones unturned to see that President Wilson gets the undivided support of the Democracy of Queens."

ARANOW SAVES HIS BILL.

Bridge Tolls Measure Is Found After Heated Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—A bill making a difference of more than $800,000 in the taxes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the Third Avenue Railways Company, and the New York Railways Company was found this afternoon in a pigeonhole of an Assembly committee room, where evidently it had been since its passage on Tuesday. It was rushed to the Senate just in time to save it from defeat.

The finding of the bill was marked by the most dramatic scene in the 1916 session of the Assembly. Assemblyman Frank Aranow, Democrat, of New York, asked Speaker Sweet to inform him what had become of his measure prohibiting the street railway companies from deducting from their special franchise taxes the amount paid to the city in bridge tolls. He told the Speaker that the measure had passed the Assembly on Tuesday, but it had not reached the Senate.

Despite the assurances of the Speaker that everything would be all right, with the hour set for adjournment already past, Mr. Aranow refused to take his seat until he knew what had halted his legislation, which was much desired by the New York City administration.

After parliamentary parley the Speaker told Mr. Aranow that his bill was in the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Aranow wanted to know how it was that other bills passed on Tuesday night had reached the Senate and been acted upon, while his had not.

"The bill cannot go to the Senate until it has been engrossed," ruled the Speaker.

"I move to discharge the Committee on Engrossed Bills at once," said Mr. Aranow.

"That cannot be done until the committee has finished with the bill," replied the Speaker, "but I'll see what can be done."

Assemblyman Salvatore Cotillo of New York, a friend of Mr. Aranow, tried to get the floor on a question of personal privilege, but despite repeated appeals the Speaker refused to recognize him.

"I won't sit down until the Speaker recognizes me on a question of personal privilege!" shouted Mr. Cotillo.

"The Sergeant at Arms will seat Mr. Cotillo," ordered the Speaker.

Before the Sergeant at Arms could reach him Mr. Cotillo rushed up the aisle and out of the chamber. When he returned a few moments later he was applauded by Democrats and Republicans alike.

Mr. Cotillo said that he wished to tell the Speaker that he was a member of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and that he did not believe the committee knew anything about Mr. Aranow's bill.

Investigation showed that within five minutes after Mr. Aranow had made his heated protest his measure was in the hands of the Senate, and an hour or so later was passed with but two dissenting votes.

Thompson Will Keep On.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—The Legislature adjourned without appropriating any money for the Thompson Committee, which is investigating the Public Service Commissions, but despite the eleventh-hour effort of Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet of the Assembly to kill the committee Senator George F. Thompson said tonight that the investigation would be continued until July 1, the date for ending the hearings as fixed by the resolution passed by both houses several weeks ago. Senator Thompson said that he anticipated no difficulty in financing the inquiry and that he would take his chances on getting the money from the next Legislature.

"It makes no difference what Sweet thinks," said Senator Thompson, "I am going right ahead. It is time he convinced himself that he cannot stop the investigation in New York City, nor can he prevent an investigation of the up-State commission if we see fit to make it."

FORD LEADS BY 1,000 VOTES.

Latest Nebraska Returns Indicate Bryan Will Not Be a Delegate.

OMAHA, Neb., April 20.—Latest returns from Tuesday's primary election covering about one-third of the State indicate that Henry Ford leads United States Senator Cummins, his nearest competitor, for the Republican Presidential nomination, by 1,000 votes. Justice Charles E. Hughes is third.

William Jennings Bryan tonight stood sixth on the list of candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Four candidates are to be elected.

Senator Hitchcock has been renominated for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket, and John L. Kennedy will be his Republican opponent.

Keith Neville has a lead of nearly 10,000 votes in his contest with C. W. Bryan, brother of the former Secretary of State, for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

PASSES BOTH PRISON BILLS.

Assembly, Like Senate, Gives Problem to Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 20.—Following the example of the Senate, the Assembly at its closing session today passed both the Sage and the Towner prison bills and sent them to the Governor. Both measures provide that a new prison shall be constructed to take the place of Sing Sing. Senator Towner of Putnam, who introduced one of the measures, is so firmly committed to constructing the new prison on a site at Wingdale which the State abandoned as unsuitable during the Dix administration, that in its original form the bill provided for placing the prison there. The Sage bill leaves to a commission which is to supervise the construction of the prison the selection of either the Wingdale site or another site owned by the State at Beekman.

INSTRUCT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Arkansas Progressives Indorse His Candidacy for President.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—Resolutions indorsing Theodore Roosevelt for President were adopted here today by the Arkansas Progressive Party Convention. Fourteen delegates to the National Convention from the seven Congressional districts and four delegates at large were chosen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTE:—Pocahontas was a girl when John Rolfe started to cultivate tobacco down in old Virginia. That was over 300 years ago, and every year since it has been steadily cultivated and improved. The soil of Virginia and the Carolinas yields the *highest-grade cigarette tobacco on earth*—that's what experts say. Perhaps that is the reason why Virginia is known as—"the tobacco man's tobacco."

The ALL Virginia cigarette—

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THE CIGARETTE OF QUALITY

10 for 5¢

Also Packed 20 for 10¢

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SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-six years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

BANNER DAY, SATURDAY!

Per S/s Chicago we will receive on Friday special importations of choice glove novelties direct from our factory in Grenoble, France.

Exquisite Combinations, New Styles, New Embroideries, and A Complete Line of the Much Wanted Kinds.

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SEVENTY YEARS of PROGRESS, April 21st.

THIS is our seventieth birthday. The story of American railroad advancement in this three score and ten years is the life story of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It tells of achievement culminating in a system, every feature of which represents the most modern thought on transportation; a system which has developed a standard of service typified by The Black Diamond.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

THE ROUTE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND

1916

Mallory Hats at $3

"Cravenette" Weather-proof, which makes them more serviceable.

"Cravenette" is a scientific process that gives to fabrics the same qualities that nature gives to certain birds—the power to resist moisture.

The illustration shows one of the new soft hats now being shown in our Men's Hat Department.

Saks & Company

Sole New York Agents

Broadway at 34th Street.

TO SEND FACTORIES SOUTH OF 22D ST.

Realty Owners Want Uptown Wholesale and Office District Restricted.

FIFTH AV. LOFTS WILL GO

Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers Ready to Co-operate in Restricted Zone Movement.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions held a special hearing at the City Hall yesterday to give owners of property in the district from Twenty-second to Thirty-fourth Street, between Fourth and Sixth Avenues, an opportunity to present their views on the proposed restrictions against any further factory invasion. Cyrus C. Miller presented a petition signed by practically all the largest property owners in the district asking that it be thoroughly restricted.

It was said that this district is the centre of the uptown wholesale and office building part of the city, and that it was showing strong evidence of improvement in values owing to the fact that large numbers of wholesale houses were moving into the district from downtown. Mr. Miller said he had assurances that the cloak and suit manufacturers who had lofts in the Fifth Avenue neighborhood would be willing to move south of Twenty-second Street if suitable places could be found for them. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association, he said, had taken a broad-minded view of the situation and had offered to co-operate in the movement on the theory that it is to be one of persuasion and not of coercion.

As a suitable centre for the cloak and suit trade the district running from Grand to Fourteenth Street, between the Varick Street extension of Seventh Avenue on the west and Lafayette Street on the east, has been suggested, as the land values on the avenues in this district run from approximately $700 a front foot on Varick Street to $2,000 on Broadway, as compared with values of $9,000 a front foot on Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street; $2,800 to $3,800 a front foot on Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; $3,200 a front foot on Thirty-eighth Street, and $2,400 between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-ninth Street. This new district, it was argued, has the advantage of being near the homes of the great numbers of garment workers on the east side.

Dr. George M. Price, who was present, said he believed the manufacturers would be willing to move south of Twenty-third Street or into the proposed lower Broadway district during a course of years, as this movement would lower rents and better conditions for the working population.

Pierre L. Wills, President of the Sub-Leasing Company, expressed the opinion that if the factories could gradually, during a course of years, be moved out of the district north of Twenty-second Street, between Fourth and Sixth Avenues, the empty space would readily be taken up by a higher grade of tenants, paying much higher rents, who are now in the districts further downtown.

It was further said that the beneficial effect of the Broadway subway would come to nothing if the district immediately south of Thirty-third Street on Broadway was to be surrounded with factories on both sides.

AID FOR POLAND AT THE RITZ

Collections of Lenten Offerings Facilitated at the Hotel.

Mme. Helena Paderewska has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct a statement published yesterday that collectors for the "Lenten Offering for Poland" had not been welcomed at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. On the contrary, she says, Mme. Lapowska collected $300.26 at that hotel, the management of which extended every courtesy.

It appears that the error was due to an assertion by two girl collectors that they had not been allowed to remain on the sidewalks outside the hotel. Whoever interfered with them did so without authority, as the hotel management had already promised its aid to the movement.

Motor Cycle Policeman Hurt in Crash

Motor Cycle Policeman James Connors, 34 years of age, of 440 West Forty-fourth Street, attached to the Manhattan Bridge Squad in Brooklyn, was thrown from his machine following a collision at the Manhattan end of the bridge yesterday afternoon and suffered a fracture of the right knee cap. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The policeman's machine struck the rear of an auto-truck and he was thrown into the roadway.

WOMAN FACES JAIL FOR LACK OF $69.41

Unfortunate Mrs. Loeffler Supports a Family by Work at the Washtub.

THREE MONTHS' SENTENCE

Moved by Her Tears, Judge Smith, in City Court, Gives Prisoner a Week to Raise Money.

Mrs. Bertha G. Loeffler, who lives in three rooms at 305 East Eighty-fourth Street, and who washes clothes to support her husband, who cannot get work, and her four-year-old child, will have to raise $69.41 next week or go to jail for three months. This was the ruling made by Judge Smith in the City Court yesterday. Mrs. Loeffler doesn't know where to get the money and when she left court she was crying as if her heart would break.

She sued her husband for a separation, retaining William C. Abercrombie, a lawyer, of 71 Nassau Street. Before the case got very far she and her husband were reconciled, and the lawyer sent in a bill for $40. She did not pay and he got judgment against her for the amount with $4.41 costs. Then a subpoena was served upon her to appear in supplementary proceedings. Mrs. Loeffler said she never received the subpoena and she did not appear and was fined $25 for contempt. An order for her arrest was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Browner on Wednesday and he arraigned Mrs. Loeffler before Judge Smith.

Mrs. Loeffler was told that she must pay or be punished. In vain she wept and pleaded. The court was firm. She insisted that she did not mean to offend the court or the lawyer, and that she would gladly pay both if she had the money. She said her husband had some money once, as much as $800, but he invested it in a business and lost all of it. Now he cannot get work, and it is all she can do, she explained, to earn enough at the washtub to pay for a little food for the family and their poor shelter.

The mercy of the court was extended to allowing Mrs. Loeffler another week in which to raise the money or be locked up. Jacob B. Salomon, a lawyer of 56 Pine Street, heard of her story, and he promised to do what he could for her. If the court will purge Mrs. Loeffler of the contempt and permit her to be examined in supplementary proceedings she will have small difficulty in proving that she really cannot pay.

In a previous action in a dispute with her husband she paid the plaintiff in the present case the full amount of his bill, and she thinks this should be sufficient to prove that if she could pay she would.

NOT BACKING ENRICHT.

B. F. Yoakum Denies Financial Interest in New Motor Power.

B. F. Yoakum made the following statement yesterday in regard to his relations with Louis Enricht, the man who says he has discovered a cent-a-gallon substitute for gasoline:

"In the matter of Mr. Enricht's discovery of a new motor power, from inquiries I receive there seems to be an impression that I am financially interested in its promotion, which is not true. My only interest in it is the same as that of the general public, which is a cheaper motor power, an interesting question to the whole country. If Mr. Enricht's discovery proves to be practical as a motor power, as he believes it to be, it would be of much importance. Its value, however, like all new discoveries, depends on practical tests beyond the experimental stage."

JEWISH WOMEN ASK $1,000,000 A MONTH

"Life-for-a-Life" Campaign Started to Save 3,000,000 War Zone Sufferers.

500,000 TO JOIN THE WORK

No Favor Asked, but the Opportunity Offered for Each to Ward Death from One of the Race.

A "Life for a Life" campaign in which 500,000 Jewish women in the United States are expected to raise $1,000,000 a month for the needy Jews in Europe was started by the Women's Proclamation Committee of the Central Jewish Relief Committee at the Astor yesterday. The plan is for each member to dedicate her life to saving a life.

Women of prominence in every Jewish philanthropic undertaking in the city attended yesterday's meeting. Following the general outline of the national campaign by Albert Lucas short speeches were made by Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. B. Leerburger, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Harry Lilly, and Mrs. Eugene J. Grant. Committees representing branches of the Women's Proclamation Committee in other cities were present, among them Mrs. Netti Podell Ottenberg, Mrs. I. Lipman, Mrs. J. Fish, and Mrs. J. Solomon, the Presidents, respectively, of the Washington, Gloversville, and Peekskill branches. There were also present the full membership of the Executive Committee of the Women's Proclamation Committee in New York City, including Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Chairman; Mrs. Harry Fischel, Mrs. Leon Kamalky, Mrs. David Kass, Mrs. Julius Keller, and Mrs. Albert Lucas.

Mr. Lucas told those present that the Jewish women in the United States were generous and numerous enough to meet the needs of the 3,000,000 Jews in Europe who had been made destitute by the war, and he made an earnest plea that each member of the committee do her utmost to produce her share each month. His speech was followed by applause and was warmly indorsed by Mrs. Elkeles, the national Chairman of the Proclamation Committee, who presided.

"This is not a favor we are asking of the Jewish women of the United States," said Mrs. Elkeles. "We are offering each of them the sacred privilege of saving a human life, and there can be nothing finer than that."

A report submitted to the meeting disclosed that subcommittees already had been formed in eleven cities in the United States to assist in the campaign. The cities were Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Buffalo, Gloverville, and Peekskill. The work in Buffalo was reported to be progressing with especial vigor, and there was every assurance of substantial contributions from that city. The women in that city had been organized through the efforts of Rabbi Max Drob of Temple Beth-El and Rabbi Kabald of Beth Zion Temple; St. Louis reported great interest among Jewish women in the movement, and Mrs. Samuel Ruscha, Chairman of the branch of the Woman's Proclamation Committee in Milwaukee, wrote that 80 per cent. of the members had pledged themselves to help in war relief work as long as the war lasted. A telegram from Kansas City said that 100 women there had pledged themselves to donate $1 a month each as long as the war lasted. Dayton, Ohio, asked that officers of the national organization arrange a great mass meeting in that city, and similar enthusiasm was reported from Cleveland. The visitors from Washington, Gloversville and Peekskill reported in person on the favorable indications in those cities for collecting the large sum desired.

One-Pound Baby Dies.

Notwithstanding efforts of Dr. Harry M. Biffar of College Point to save a one-pound son born to Mrs. William Davis of 114 Twelfth Street, on Monday, the infant died there yesterday.

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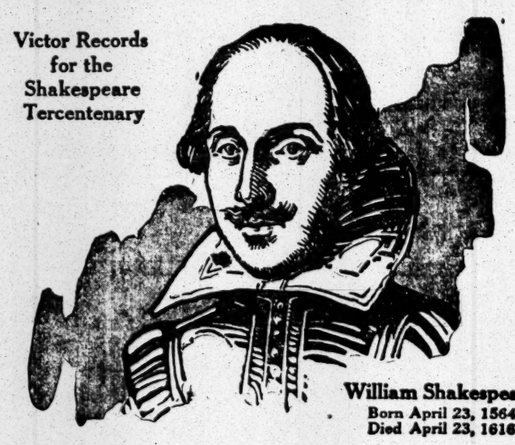
Victor Records for the Shakespeare Tercentenary



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Born April 23, 1564
Died April 23, 1616

The songs of Shakespeare are now, for the first time, available to all

This year the world is honoring the memory of Shakespeare, and again the Victor demonstrates its supremacy by presenting a series of Shakespearean numbers.

These Victor Records bring back the long-forgotten music of Shakespeare and for the first time make it available to all. They are now a permanent memorial to the great poet and dramatist.

A few of these interesting Shakespeare records:

17623	Under the Greenwood Tree What Shall He Have Who Killed the Deer?	Raymond Dixon Victor Male Quartet
17717	Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind Aira Sung by Ophelia (from Hamlet)	Raymond Dixon and Male Quartet Olive Kline
17801	Jamaica (Old English Country Dance) Row Well Ye Mariners (Old English Country Dance)	Victor Military Band Victor Military Band
55060	You Spotted Snakes Tell Me, Where is Fancy Bred	Victor Women's Chorus Marsh and Werrenrath
35527	Midsummer Night's Dream—Nocturne Midsummer Night's Dream—Intermezzo	Victor Concert Orchestra Victor Concert Orchestra

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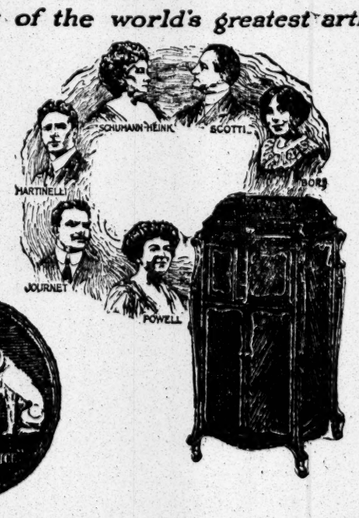
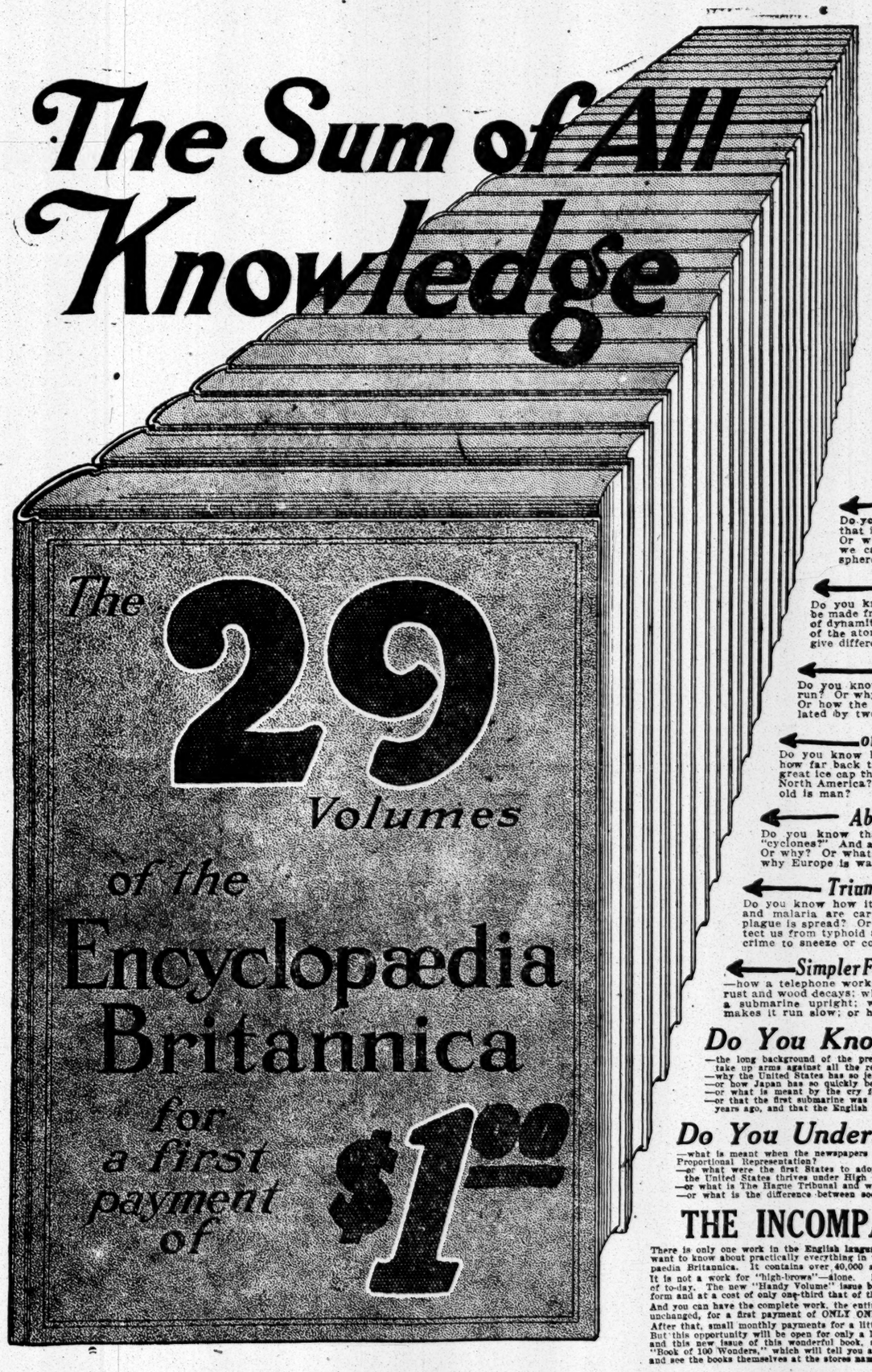


The Sum of All Knowledge



WHAT do YOU KNOW?

About the Wonders of the Skies?

The human eye could count about 6,000 stars in the sky. Do you know how many tens of millions the largest telescope reveals? Or how far is the most distant star we know of? Or that there is a star perhaps a million times bigger than our sun? Or that there are nebulae vaster than the Milky Way?

of Electricity?

Do you know what an electric current is—that it is a stream of electrical particles? Or what are the X-rays? Or that what we call an "atom" may be like a huge sphere filled with flying bullets or balls?

of Modern Chemistry?

Do you know how the valuable nitrates can be made from the atmosphere? Or why a stick of dynamite explodes? Or what are the shapes of the atoms in a diamond? Or why dyes will give different colors to things?

of the Human Body?

Do you know why we breathe hard when we run? Or why the stomach does not digest itself? Or how the blood tension of the body is regulated by two glands no bigger than peas?

of the History of the Earth?

Do you know how old are the oldest rocks? Or how far back the traces of life go? Or about the great ice cap that once covered most of Europe and North America? Or why the ocean is salt? Or how old is man?

About Weather Science?

Do you know that storms always move in broad "cyclones?" And almost always in the same direction? Or why? Or what makes it rain or snow or hail? Or why Europe is warm when Labrador is freezing?

Triumphs of Modern Medicine?

Do you know how it was discovered that yellow fever and malaria are carried by mosquitoes? Or how the plague is spread? Or about the new vaccines which protect us from typhoid and other diseases? Or why it is a crime to sneeze or cough in public?

Simpler Facts of World Around You?

—how a telephone works or a door bell rings; why metals rust and wood decays; what a gyroscope is and how it keeps a submarine upright; why carbon in your motor engine makes it run slow; or how a phonograph can sing?

Do You Know

—the long background of the present world war? Why Germany dared to take up arms against all the rest of Europe?
—why the United States has so jealously guarded the Monroe Doctrine?
—or how Japan has so quickly become a world power?
—or what is meant by the cry for the "freedom of the seas?"
—or that the first submarine was built by an American more than a hundred years ago, and that the English navy has only adopted it since 1900?

Do You Understand

—what is meant when the newspapers talk about the Referendum and Recall, or Proportional Representation?
—or what were the first States to adopt Prohibition, and how long ago—or why the United States thrives under High Protection and England under Free Trade?
—or what is The Hague Tribunal and why it failed to stop the present war?
—or what is the difference between socialism and communism?

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"It is a story that calls out the most robust laughter."—*Springfield Republican.*

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Latest shades.

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MILITIA BAYONETS SCATTER STRIKERS

Girl in Green Bonnet, Playing Joan of Arc, Fails to Take Bridge to Munition Works.

RIOTER GOES TO HOSPITAL

Two Sent to Jail and an I. W. W. Suspect Ordered from Hastings —Street Crowds Dispersed.

Special to The New York Times.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 20.—Led by an 18-year-old girl, who in her self-elected rôle of Joan of Arc taunted National Guardsmen from the window of her home and made speeches to strikers in the streets, 200 employes of the National Conduit and Cable Company tested the temper of the militiamen on duty here this morning. One of the strikers went to a hospital with a bayonet wound on his head, and several others are suffering painful bruises.

The 200 gathered on one of the two bridges crossing the New York Central tracks to the factory for the purpose, as explained by one of them, of "seeing just how far the soldiers would go." Sophie Souchet, the 18-year-old girl, wearing a bright green bonnet, was prominent among them.

When the twenty guardsmen on duty at the bridge advanced the strikers, under the encouragement of the girl, refused to move until several had been jabbed with bayonets. Philip Chitzcora fought back and was struck on the head. His scalp was laid open, and he was hurried away to the hospital. Stanislaws Pekonski grabbed a bayonet to wrench it from a guardsman and had his hand badly cut. Two other guardsmen in the meanwhile caught the girl and led her, protesting vehemently, to her home and ordered her to stay there. Chitzcora, after being treated at the hospital, was arraigned before Police Judge Cullen and sentenced to fifty-nine days in White Plains Jail. Judge Cullen sent Pekonski to the penitentiary for six months.

A half dozen other strikers were slightly cut with bayonets and jostled vigorously with rifle butts, but needed no medical treatment. There were several small disturbances during the day, and there were two arrests in the afternoon. One of the two men was struck on the mouth while risisting his captor and lost two teeth.

The National Guardsmen, assisted by the forty men employed by the National Conduit and Cable Company, kept all loiterers moving both in the vicinity of the factory and in the more remote streets.

A stranger in Hastings-on-Hudson, who gave his name as Henry Sawsky, and who was suspected as being an I. W. W. leader, was ordered by Police Captain Cornell to leave the village. Considerable I. W. W. literature in Russian and Polish has been circulated, but, with the exception of Sawsky, no one suspected of being connected with that organization has been seen in the city.

I. W. W.'S ATTACK MINERS.

Pennsylvania Troopers Called Out to Quell Riots Which Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, April 20.—I. W. W. organizers and members of the United Mine Workers of America engaged in battle at two collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company today. The fights became so serious that a squad of State troopers had to be called out to preserve order.

The trouble started over an attempt on the part of the I. W. W. leaders to obtain recruits from the ranks of the mine workers. At the Butler colliery in Dupont several mine workers were stopped by the I. W. W. agents. When the miners refused to listen to their arguments strong-arm tactics were resorted to and the miners were attacked. Another force of the I. W. W. agents was at work in the Boston settlement, and they also started to fight when the miners refused to listen to their talk.

EMMA GOLDMAN TO ISLAND.

Sentenced to Serve 15 Days for Birth Control Lecture.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist, was sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to serve fifteen days in the Workhouse for lecturing on birth control. She declined the alternative of paying a fine of $100 and was led out while several hundred sympathizers applauded.

A squad of policemen guarded the courtroom against disturbance, and hundreds came as to play with Emma Goldman in the leading rôle. Among the spectators were Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, George Bellows, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henri, Rose Pastor Stokes, Leonard Abbott, Mrs. John Sloan and Ben Reitman.

The case was tried before Justices Herbert, Moss, and O'Keefe. Miss Goldman acted as her own counsel, Assistant District Attorney Unger called only two witnesses to prove the complaint, Policemen John Caspers and Louis Schilling, who heard Miss Goldman's lecture at the New Star Casino on April 8.

In her own defense Miss Goldman made several discourses on the moral, social and economic need for birth control. She called only one witness, Leonard Abbott, who was not allowed to testify because he was not at the lecture.

TWO BAFF SLAYERS TO DIE.

Gunman and Chauffeur Sentenced for Week of May 29.

Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the gunmen who shot Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, and Frank Ferrara, who drove the murder squad to the scene of the crime, were sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning May 29 by Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday.

Both men received their sentence calmly. Ferrara was nearest to a breakdown, but he said nothing. He has a wife and three children. Arichiello muttered insistently as he stood before the bench, "I am innocent, I am innocent," and when he was asked by the clerk whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he replied:

"I only want to say that you are sending an innocent man to his death."

Both men were returned to the Tombs. They will not be transferred to Sing Sing until after the trials of Joseph Zafarone and his brother Antonio Zafarone, who were also alleged to have been implicated in the Baff murder plot.

ADVERTISEMENT.

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. **They are the best permanent mixtures making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.**

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Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.

Vaughan's Catalogue 160 Pages FREE

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

TEACH WORK IN HOSPITALS.

Committee to Hire Occupational Instructors for Patients.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Charities, announced yesterday the appointment of the following committee of prominent citizens to take charge of the development of occupational work among the convalescent and chronic patients of the hospitals of the department and also among the inmates of the city homes:

John T. Pratt, Chairman; Henry C. Wright, Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Frederick L. Cranford, First Vice Chairman; Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, Second Vice Chairman; Miss Marion R. Taber, Secretary; Frederick Boynton, Treasurer, and Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Donald Scott, Mrs. Arthur Kavanangh, Miss Isabel Ely Lord, Miss Florence M. Marshall, Miss Alice E. Mauran, Mrs. George McAneny, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Miss Mary T. Quinn, Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. Henry C. Wright, and Miss Gertrude Whiting. Dr. William Browning, Dr. Charles L. Dana, and Dr. Thomas W. Salmon will compose the Medical Advisory Committee.

The committee will employ, through funds which have been privately raised, a general instructor to develop occupational work, starting with the neurological patients. The committee will also employ a lace teacher.

CALLS MILK RATE TOO LOW.

Railroad Witness Says Trains Could Not Run on Less Money.

W. F. Kallman of the New York Central, representing the railroad at the investigation of milk transportation rates to this city by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Waldorf, said yesterday that milk trains could not be operated if rates were lowered. Although the cost of transportation had increased in the last twenty years, he said, the old rate for milk had stood.

He asserted that a few years ago most of New York's milk originated within 100 miles, whereas at present most of it comes from without a 300-mile radius.

N. A. Sims, Freight Agent of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, submitted statistics to show that it would be disastrous for the road to attempt to operate milk trains on a lower rate. The Ulster and Delaware received permission some years ago to charge slightly higher rates because of the mountainous territory it covered.

U. S. SUES MRS. WARREN.

Seeks to Have Gowns She Brought In Declared Forfeited.

The complaint in the suit brought by the Government against Mrs. Charlotte A. Warren, the wife of Whitney Warren, the architect, to have forfeited the gowns and other personal effects brought into the country by Mrs. Warren when she arrived on the French liner Espagne on Nov. 15, 1915, was filed yesterday. Assistant United States District Attorney Frank E. Carstapphen declares in his complaint that Mrs. Warren's goods became subject to forfeiture when, acting on behalf of Evelyn Byrd Burden, she falsely imported merchandise contrary to the sections of the law which require property other than personal effects in baggage be accompanied by invoices showing the actual cost or market value in the country of their origin. She also erred when she in a written customs statement said the goods were for the personal use of herself or those who accompanied her.

NEWARK WILL MISS WILSON.

President Cannot Open Industrial Exposition on May 13.

Much regret was expressed yesterday in Newark when it was learned that President Wilson would not be able to come to the city May 13 to open formally the industrial exposition in connection with the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Newark by Robert Treat.

Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty announced at the White House that owing to the present state of international affairs the President would be compelled to cancel all engagements. Extraordinary preparations were being made in Newark for the reception of the President and Mrs. Wilson on May 13.

SLEUTHS EAVESDROP MONTH ON LAWYERS

Burns Puts Detectaphone Into Seymour & Seymour's Office "Seeking Evidence."

CASE A PUZZLE TO SWANN

Attorney Asks No Action When Prosecutor Tells Him Client's Secrets Have Been Heard.

A former employe of the William J. Burns Detective Agency went to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and told District Attorney Swann that Burns agents had put a detectaphone into the law offices of Seymour & Seymour, on the twenty-seventh floor of the Equitable Building. Mr. Swann sent for Frederick Seymour of the law firm to come to his office, and Mr. Seymour said the report was news to him, but up to the time that Mr. Swann left his office last night Seymour & Seymour had not authorized the District Attorney to take any action. William J. Burns also went to see Mr. Swann and told him that it was true that he had placed a detectaphone in the office of Seymour & Seymour in the hope of getting evidence.

All sorts of stories went the rounds as to the nature of the information the Burns people sought. One was that it had to do with the purchase or shipment of munitions to the Allies, another that the Canadian munitions scandal was back of it, still another that it concerned the activities of a prominent powder making concern for which Seymour & Seymour are said to be counsel.

Mr. Burns denied last night that any of these reports was true, and declared that neither Germany nor any other nation at war was in any way interested in the investigation he was making. He refused to name his client, and said if he got the evidence he sought he would turn it over to the District Attorney.

"Information was brought to me," District Attorney Swann said last night, "that a detectophone had been installed in the offices of Seymour and Seymour. I sent for Frederick Seymour and he came to my office this afternoon. I told Mr. Seymour the story and he assured me that it was the first he had heard of it. I told him the instrument was installed early last March, and was used for perhaps four weeks. When I asked him if he wanted to make a complaint, for without a complaint I could take no action, he replied that he was not prepared to say then, and that he would telephone me. I have just telephoned to him, and he informs me that he has not decided as yet what to do. If anybody put one of those things into my office I don't think it would take me long to decide what I should do.

"Mr. Burns also came to my office this afternoon and said the detectophone had been installed in an attempt to ascertain if a crime had been committed, and that if he got the evidence he would turn it over to me. He told me of the case, and it is one that would come under county jurisdiction. It does not concern violation of neutrality. Mr. Burns said that, if necessary, he would submit all the papers and other data to me at any time I desired."

At the office of the lawyers a statement was given out similar to that of District Attorney Swann.

William J. Burns refused to give any information.

Mr. Swann said last night that unless Seymour & Seymour made a complaint, no further action would be taken.

HUNDREDS IN PERIL AT WAREHOUSE FIRE

Reserves from Five Stations Clear Tenements Near Four-Alarm, Three-Hour Blaze.

STARTS FROM SHELLAC CAN

Container Falls from Wagon to Floor and Bursts—Six Men Injured by Flame and Smoke.

A spectacular, four-alarm fire which spread through the five-story brick warehouse and stable at 519-525 West Thirty-eighth Street, occupied by the Pennsylvania Storage Company, early last night caused injuries to six men, burned three horses to death, gutted the building and did damage estimated at $75,000. The reserves from five stations were called to handle the crowd that gathered and 200 families in nearby tenements were guided out of danger.

According to Fire Marshal Brophy the fire was caused by the explosion of a ten-gallon can of shellac, which fell from an express wagon to the runway on the first floor, just inside the entrance. The container burst, the shellac exploded, and the tan bark covering the runway was quickly ignited. The flames shot up through the hay shaft to the roof and spread to every floor.

The man most seriously injured was John Boland, 35 years old, no home, a hostler, who was removed in a critical condition to the New York Hospital. Boland had been employed only two days at the warehouse, and in an effort to rescue some of the sixty-three horses stabled in the building he ran through the smoke and flames until he fell exhausted. Firemen dragged him from the building. The Rev. Father P. J. Duffy of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites to Boland before he was hurried to the hospital.

John McCormick, 25, of 520 West Thirty-seventh Street, who saved thirteen horses owned by his employer, the Morgan Steam Laundry Company, was overcome by smoke, was revived, and went home.

When Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin responded to the second alarm and found the fire, fed by many inflammable substances, in the top floor studio of John Brunton, a scene painter, shooting high into the air and endangering tenements at the rear, he turned in a third alarm, and ten minutes later a fourth.

The fire burned furiously for more than three hours before Chief Kenlon announced that the blaze was under control.

The blaze was discovered by Policeman Charles Kohler, who saw flames spurt from the first story windows. While the firemen played twenty streams upon the burning building, reserves from the West Twentieth, East Twenty-second, West Thirties, East Thirty-fifth, and West Thirty-seventh Street stations were summoned to protect dwellers in tenements nearby.

In addition to Boland, the injured were: Diedrich Lankenau, 40, a driver of 116 Tenth Street, West New York, N. J.; John Shannon, stableman of 320 East Fifty-eighth Street, both of whom were treated for burns about the face and chest, and Firemen Thornton, Arnold, and Gleason, who suffered lacerations and were sent home.

Rotary Club Feasts W. U. Men.

At a luncheon of the Rotary Club, held in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, A. C. Kaufman, an official of the Western Union Telegraph Company, gave an address on "The Telegraph as Applied to Modern Business." Mr. Kaufman was introduced by J. F. Nathan Commercial Superintendent of the Western Union, and 200 members of the club listened to the lecture. A large delegation of Western Union officials, representing the commercial, traffic, and plant departments, were guests.

FIREWORKS BURN FORTUNES

Insurance Society Hears That Landlords Are Careless, Too.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Insurance Society of New York was held last night at the Hotel Astor. There were present 400 members of the society, which is made up of fire and casualty underwriters. A grandfather's clock was presented to Charles J. Holman, who presided at the dinner. The speakers of the evening were F. H. Hardison, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and Arthur Haxhurst, the insurance manager of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago.

"There should be a law passed obliging the landlords to remove the causes of fire which are easily seen," said Commissioner Hardison, "and when fires spring from such causes the owners should be forced to pay the loss. As time goes on the condition only seems to grow worse. Buildings are kept in a careless way with loose papers and combustibles allowed to lie about, and no particular action seems to be taken to improve the situation. A curb should also be placed on grasping and unprincipaled agents, who allow people to overinsure their property.

"More than fifty years ago an effort was made to stop the general use of friction matches and fireworks, but since that time they are more omnipresent than ever, and fortunes have been burned up in fireworks each year. It is an unfortunate truth that the innocent people, the ones who should not suffer, are being obliged to pay for the careless ones. Some one must pay for these enormous losses, and the only solution was to raise the premiums."

TWENTY KILLED BY TORNADO

Property Damage in Kansas and Missouri Estimated at $750,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 20.—Rains which fell today throughout the sections of Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri, which last night were swept by tornadoes, were believed by weather officials to have marked the end, at least temporarily, of the "tornado period." It is believed that twenty persons were killed.

Anxiety was felt tonight for the safety of Stover, in Morgan County, Mo. The town still was cut off tonight, and reports that six persons had been killed and many injured there last night could not be confirmed.

Property damage was estimated at $750,000. Vernon and Bates Counties in Missouri reporting losses which totaled $500,000.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 20.—A heavy windstorm accompanied by lightning swept over Dayton today killing one man and damaging much property. For a brief period the wind attained a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour.

Ernest Oehlenschlager, aged 17, a machinist, was instantly killed when lightning struck the factory where he was working.

Prof. Willoughby China's Adviser.

PEKING, April 19.—Professor Westel Woodbury Willoughby of Johns Hopkins University has been named Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, succeeding his brother, William Franklin Willoughby.

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Are you trying to

Build Up?

GET THE GENUINE
Dewey's PORT WINE
Combined with
OLIVE OIL

Helps digestion, corrects cause of constipation, makes rich red blood, builds you up. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrall & Condit, and dealers, $1.

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GIANTS TODAY WITH **PHILADELPHIA**
3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c

Does Your Caretaker "Have a Good Time" When You Are Away?

BOARDERS, lodgers, entertainments, carousals and even "wakes" are among the irregularities which have occurred in private houses left in charge of theretofore trusted servants or caretakers, and which have come to our attention in the course of our experience as the protector of homes temporarily closed.

Such things cannot happen in houses protected by the Holmes Company.

The *Holmes System* of electric protection is backed by an organization with 40 years' experience in guarding homes temporarily vacant. It prevents such irregularities and protects property.

Are *you sure* that your property will be properly protected this summer?

Better let us tell you more about our system of temporary Electric Protection before you leave.

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26 Cortlandt Street, New York
Telephone Cortlandt 10

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34 East 14th Street	426 West 58th Street	129 West 125th Street
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Today—

at this very hour—more smokers are trying **Murads** for the first time than all other high-grade cigarettes combined.

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What is happening today has happened *every day* since **Murad** was first introduced.

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REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Everywhere Why?

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

HARKNESS EVIDENCE CONTAINS 700 PAGES

Surrogates' Court Gets Testimony on Residence of Rockefeller Associate.

TAX MAY BREAK RECORD

Value of Estate Not Announced, but Schedules Show Large Blocks of Stock.

To determine whether or not Lamon V. Harkness, an early associate in the oil business with John D. Rockefeller, who died in California on Jan. 17, 1915, was a resident of the State of New York at the time of his death, testimony covering more than 700 typewritten pages was taken before Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer and submitted yesterday to the Surrogates' Court for a ruling as to the place of residence of the decedent.

No appraisal of the estate will be made until it is determined by a Surrogate to what extent the estate is taxable in New York, but it was said upon good authority that the estate, if taxable in this State, will prove to be one of the largest, if not the largest, upon which the transfer tax shall have been levied. The executors assert that Mr. Harkness was a resident of Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky.

The beneficiaries of the will are Harry S. Harkness, the son, whose Post Office address is 353 Fifth Avenue, but who resides in Lexington, Ky.; Lela H. Edwards of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Myrtle H. Macomber of Paicines, Cal., the two daughters of the decedent, each of whom receives one-third of the residuary estate. William W. Wingate has been designated as special counsel for the State Controller, and Murray, Prentice & Howland are the counsel for the administrators of the estate.

The administrators submitted a valuation of some of the decedent's property in the State of New York. The valuation of realty in New York is: 933 Fifth Avenue, $275,000; 95 East Seventy-sixth Street, $52,500; place at Easthampton, L. I., $40,000, and a plot of land on Flushing Creek, Queens County, $75,000.

The yacht Wakiva II. is valued at $185,000 in an affidavit submitted by Frank Bowne Jones, and bills submitted as deductions show that repairs amounting to $131,798 and refurnishings amounting to $27,979 had been placed upon it. The personalty and furniture owned by decedent in New York State are valued at $1,860.

Large Blocks of Stocks Held.

The largest blocks of stocks shown in the schedules are: 26,200 shares Anglo-American Oil Company; 2,165 shares Southern Pennsylvania Oil Company; 2,200 shares American Sugar Refining Company preferred; 11,200 shares Standard Oil Company of New York; 19,220 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 5,000 International Harvester Corporation, common; 3,000 International Harvester Corporation, preferred; 5,000 International Harvester Company of New Jersey, common; 5,000 International Harvester Company of New Jersey, preferred; 7,000 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; 1,900 Southern Pacific Railroad Company, common; 1,325 Baltimore & Ohio Railway, common; 8,600 Standard Oil Company of California; 1,382 Southern Pipe Line; 4,002 Standard Oil Company of Indiana; 2,397 Prairie Oil and Gas Company; 8,006 Ohio Oil Company; 6,184 National Transit Company; 1,334 Indiana Pipe Line; 2,068 Buckeye Pipe Line; 1,998 Vacuum Oil Company; 2,000 American Smelters Securities Company; 1,000 United States Steel Corporation, preferred; 1,556 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, preferred; 6,950 New York Central & Hudson River Railroad; 1,134 Manhattan Railways Company; 18,200 Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and 5,000 shares Union Pacific Railway, common.

Bonds held in the State of New York were given as follows: Sixteen bonds Michigan Central Railroad Company-Detroit & Bay City Railroad Company, first 5s of 1931; twenty-seven bonds International Mercantile Marine Company, mortgage and collateral trust 4½s; sixteen bonds Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, general consolidated 5s of 1934; fifteen bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, first 6s of 1677; twenty-nine bonds Ohio River Railroad Company, general mortgage 5s of 1967.

Say He Rarely Visited Home.

In seeking to show that the decedent was a resident of the State of New York, the counsel for the State Controller introduced the funeral notices, which referred to the decedent as of 933 Fifth Avenue, and showed the burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the plot had been purchased a great many years ago. In replying to this Harry S. Harkness testified that the decedent resided at the Fifth Avenue home previously to 1905, but that since the death of his wife in that year he had never slept in the house, and had gone there only occasionally to observe the condition of the property.

Among many points brought up by the executors to prove that the decedent was not a resident of this State it was shown that he had paid personal taxes in the State of Kentucky; that he had sworn off his personal tax in New York State, and that in several letters he had written he referred to the Walnut Hill estate, near Lexington, Ky., as home.

The counsel for the State Controller, on the other hand, showed that the decedent made applications for membership to the New York Yacht Club and the Columbia Yacht Club as a resident of New York, but both of these applications were made before his wife's death. He also showed that the decedent had been registered at various New York hotels as "L. V. Harkness, City," but his administrators questioned the signatures and seek to show that they were written by other members of his family who were with him. Harry Harkness testified that his father never voted in New York, but he did not testify positively that his father voted in Kentucky, although he said that he thought such was the case.

BIG WAR AID BENEFIT.

Many Stars to Appear at the Hippodrome Sunday Night.

Miss Elsa Maxwell, who collaborated with Mrs. Belmont in the suffrage operetta, "Melinda and Her Sisters," composing the music and writing the lyrics, is directing a big war benefit performance to be given at the Hippodrome on Easter Sunday evening. It will be an all-star performance, Miss Maxwell herself leading Sousa's band, playing a new composition of her own. The house is already practically sold out, with a big list of smart people in the boxes.

The performance is for the benefit of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and a number of other organizations, including the Red Cross, Jewish Relief, Belgian Relief, the British-American Relief, and the Secours National, among others.

Cyril Maude is to make a personal appeal; Billie Burke will be seen for the first time this year in New York, and will read a poem; the Ziegfeld Follies will appear, as will Emmy Wehlen, Clara Kimball Young, Nora Bayes, and the Dolly Sisters.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANARIES.

Heavy Shock Rocks Buildings and Alarms Islanders.

PUERTEVENTURA, Canaries, April 18, (via Paris, April 20.)—An earthquake lasting twelve seconds rocked the houses of this island today.

The shock was accompanied by loud rumblings, and terrified the population. The damage was small.

PICTURE INTERESTS CLASH.

Board of Trade and Exhibitors to Hold Separate Expositions.

Two motion picture expositions will be held here next month as the result of a brush between the Motion Picture Board of Trade, a body organized last Fall to further the interests of the industry, and the Exhibitors' League. Another result of the quarrel between the two organizations was the withdrawal of the Metro Pictures Corporation from the Board of Trade and the resignation of its executives from the offices of the board they held.

The Exhibitors' League has been holding annual expositions for several years in the Grand Central Palace. About two months ago the newer organization, whose membership consists largely of producing and distributing companies, announced an exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden from May 8 to 14. The Exhibitors' League considered this a usurpation of one of its functions, and asked to be declared in on the manufacturers' show on a "50-50" basis. The latter, the exhibitors state, offered to give the exhibitors 25 per cent. of the proceeds, and this offer was met with a counter proposition for 37½ per cent. It is stated that the next offer of the Board of Trade was that the league should receive 1 per cent.

Relations had been a trifle strained up till then, and when that answer came back something snapped. The league immediately began making plans to hold its exhibition as usual, and it will take place the week of May 1 in Grand Central Palace. It was reported yesterday that the board had decided it had made a mistake, and was now anxious to declare a truce with the league.

The heads of the Metro opposed the stand of the Board of Trade on the ground that with conditions in the industry in as chaotic condition as they are it behooved the manufacturers to treat the exhibitors with as much consideration as possible. When their counsel was not heeded, they say, they withdrew. J. W. Engel, Treasurer of the Metro, held a similar position in the Board of Trade, and Richard A. Rowland, President, and Arthur James, Director of Publicity, were board committee members.

HURRY CALLS FOR SINGERS.

Mme. Alda Rushes to Boston to Sing Mimi—Mme. Farrar Ill.

That General Manager Gatti-Casazza's troubles over the health of his Metropolitan Opera stars have not ended with the migration of the company from New York to Boston was indicated by a hurry call which Mme. Frances Alda received at her apartment here yesterday morning telling her to come to Boston on the first train she could get, prepared to sing Mimi in "La Bohème" when she arrived. "Madama Butterfly" was scheduled for last night in Boston with Geraldine Farrar in the title rôle, but at the last moment Mme. Farrar found herself so hoarse that she could not appear. This was Wednesday night.

Attempts were immediately made to find Emmy Destinn and Alice Nielsen by wire so that they might replace Farrar, but the attempts failed. Then yesterday morning Mr. Gatti-Casazza decided he must change the bill to "La Bohème," and Mme. Alda was notified by long-distance telephone to come to Boston as soon as she could. Last night there was a rumor at the Opera House here that another sudden indisposition in the company had resulted in a hurry call for Amato, the baritone, to go forthwith to Boston.

GIFT TO PEOPLE'S CONCERTS

S. R. Guggenheim Offers $10,000 Conditionally Toward Endowment.

S. R. Guggenheim has offered to the Trustees of the People's Symphony Concerts the sum of $10,000 toward an endowment fund, provided the society will raise the amount necessary to make the fund $100,000. Additional pledges toward the fund have already brought the amount to $25,000, and the first $100,000 is already in sight, the Trustees say.

It is their intention to bring the endowment to $250,000 before 1920, which will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the concerts. They began in Cooper Union and have of late years been given in Carnegie Hall. No higher price than 50 cents is charged for seats and there are more than 700 sold at 10 cents. The programs are made up from the works of standard composers. Pledges and checks are being received by Albert Strauss, Treasurer, 1 William Street.

Hunter Play Is 'Judith Shakespeare'

The students of Hunter College will present a play by Professor Helen Gray Cone, entitled "Judith Shakespeare," at the college, Sixty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, next Thursday night. Shakespeare's charming and capricious daughter, Judith, is the central figure of the play, which will be the school's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Beulah Stevens is making the sketches for the costumes and scenery.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Because this is Good Friday, there will be no performance of "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" at the Playhouse, "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy, and "The Melody of Youth" at the Criterion.

The professional matinee of "Justice," which was announced for next Tuesday at the Candler, has been postponed till the following Tuesday.

The Washington Square Players have issued invitations to their subscribers for a special dress rehearsal of Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine and Selysette" Sunday night, May 7, at the Bandbox. Ralph Roeder has translated the play and will play the rôle of Meleander, and others in the cast will be Helen Westley, Margaret Mower, Josephine A. Meyer, and Florence Enright.

Yvette Guilbert will return shortly from her tour of the Middle West, and will give another series of recitals in the Maxine Elliott Theatre. The dates for these will be next Wednesday night, Sunday nights, April 30 and May 7, and Tuesday and Friday afternoons, May 2 and 5.

George Le Guere has been selected to play the rôle of Gerald Arbuthnot, the eighteen-year-old youth in Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," which Margaret Anglin will revive next Monday night at the Fulton.

Lee Simonson, who designed the setting used in the playlet, "The Magical City," at the Bandbox, has just completed a design for the French Revolution episode of the Rand labor pageant, to be given at the Central Opera House April 24 to May 1.

A rehearsal of Robert Tittle McKee's sketch, "A Vision Then and Now," which will be a feature of the program to be given Sunday night at the Hippodrome for the benefit of a group of war charities, will be held this afternoon. The cast will include Clara Kimball Young, Emmy Wehlen, Donald Brian, Julia Sanderson, Madge Kennedy, Charles Cherry, Laura Hope Crews, Kenneth Hill, Elsie Mackaye, Alice Brady, Gail Kane, and Billie Burke.

William F. Myers, a bass singer, who has been singing in the restaurants of the east side for the last year, is the latest discovery of H. A. Rolfe at the Punch and Judy. Myers will make his Broadway debut there next week.

Beginning tomorrow continuous showings of the photoplay, "Where Are My Children?" will be given every day from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 11 at night.

The Colonial Theatre in Boston has been leased for the exhibition of "Ramona" this Summer.

LEARN TO CONCENTRATE
50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 97 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 8 months' course in concentration.
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J. E. WIDENER BUYS MAZARIN TAPESTRY

Pays $600,000 for the Famous Work from the Morgan Collection.

SALE MADE BY FRENCH & CO.

Some Authorities Say the Treasure Is Without a Peer in the World of Art.

Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia has purchased for about $600,000 the famous Mazarin tapestry, one of forty such works of textile art collected by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, which his son, J. P. Morgan, recently sold to P. W. French & Co., of this city.

The report of the sale became current in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon and was reluctantly confirmed by the dealers. The announcement was to have been made several weeks later, as in accordance with an agreement made with Mr. Morgan the tapestries, which the house bought for approximately $2,000,000, cannot be removed from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where they are on loan, until after June 1.

The Mazarin tapestry is one of the greatest works of its kind extant and some authorities have written that it is without a peer in the whole world of art. It was owned by Cardinal Mazarin, who guided the Government of France during the minority of Louis XIV. and hence it is always identified by his name. It is one of those splendid picture cloths which are associated with the golden age of tapestry. It was woven about the year 1500. Its foundation is silk and wool and it is rich in thread of silver and gold. Its striking contrasts in material and the treatment of ribs and hatchings combine into a woven picture which is convincing and comprehensive. The work is composed as a triptych. It is divided by Gothic columns into three divisions and the side wings in turn are divided two-thirds of the way up by Gothic arches.

The subject of this notable work is "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation." In the upper half of the middle wing Christ is represented as sitting on the throne. His right hand is raised in benediction and His left is holding open a richly illuminated book of the Gospels. On one side of Him stands the Angel of Mercy bearing a long lily branch, and on the other side is the Angel of Justice with a sword. Between Christ and the world below there is shown a landscape intended to separate the world beneath from the heaven above. In the world are two groups of figures, one representing the Church and headed by the Angel of Mercy, and the other headed by the Emperor. Both groups are represented as kneeling in adgration of the Savior. On the capitals of the Gothic columns which separate the middle wing from the side wings are two figures, one blindfolded, carrying in its right hand a broken staff and in its left a tablet on which is written the Mosaic law. The other figure, which carries crozier and chalice, typifies the Christian Church of the New Dispensation. The story of the two wings is told by the Latin inscriptions in Gothic characters which hang on the middle of the arches. In the left wing is Augustus, who built a temple to the Unknown God. The laying of the cornerstone of this edifice is depicted in the smaller scene, above Augustus typifies the empire of the New Dispensation, the empire of Rome which overwhelmed and succeeded all the realms which had preceded it.

The sale of the Mazarin tapestry, which has been the subject of much comment in the art world ever since it passed out of the hands of Mr. Morgan, sets at rest many inquiries which have been made concerning it.

It was learned last night that eleven other tapestries belonging to this collection have recently been sold by French & Co.

LOEW BUYS THEATRE SITE.

Purchases Brisbane Property, in W. 125th St., for Vaudeville House.

Negotiations which have been pending for some time were concluded last night whereby Marcus Loew becomes the owner of the Arthur Brisbane property in 125th Street just west of Seventh Avenue. The property extends through to 126th Street on it Mr. Loew will build the largest theatre in Harlem.

The theatre will seat 2,500 persons downstairs, and will have a roof garden with a capacity of 2,000. It will be used as a vaudeville house, and it is said will be the first of a chain of similar large theatres to be built by Mr. Loew. Several small buildings are now on the property, and as soon as these can be vacated and razed the new building will be constructed.

Ballet Russe in Four Dances.

The bill for the performance of the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House last night comprised "Petrouchka," "Thamar," "La Princesse Enchantée," and the dances from "Prince Igor." Among the principal dancers to appear were Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, and Tchernicheva, and Messrs. Nijinski, Bolm, and Cecchetti.

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Tonight "Thamar," "La Spectre de la Rose," "Polieli de Nuit," "Cleopatre" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova; MM. Massin, Bolm, Gavrilov, Evarov.
Sat. Mat. "Thamar," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Scheherazade" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva; MM. Massin, Bolm, Cecchetti.
Sat. Eve. "Narcisse," (first performance in America), "Cleopatra," "Le Spectre de la Rose" with M. Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva, Sokolova; MM. Bolm, Cecchetti.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5.
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IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Evening at 8:15.
DIE PRINZESSIN VOM NIL (Operetta).
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." Tribune.

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Eve. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2.
Shakespeare Festival—Last Two Weeks of
Tree in Henry VIII.
Special Matinee Next Monday (Shakespeare Day) In Aid of the Red Cross, with Sir Herbert Tree as Macbeth (with Constance Collier); as Falstaff; as Richard II. (with Lyn Harding); as Malvolio in "Twelfth Night" (with Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Edith Wynne Matthison, and Laurette Taylor and David Bispham.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

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JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
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GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom'
"Little Mitzi is great" in this comic opera, says The Herald.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
MRS. FISKE
It's All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
John Galsworthy's Masterpiece
JUSTICE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
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Brandon Tynan's ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY.
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No Performance This (Good Friday) Night.

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With Frod Nibio as "Billy Holliday."

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The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

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LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH,
THE GREAT LOVER

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916.

THE SHIPPING BILL "MENACE."

The German crisis interrupted the hearings upon the Administration shipping bill, but not before there had been placed upon the record the views of the Chamber of Commerce of New York. They were as much out of the ordinary as the character of the men who presented them. There are no better known men in the business than those who "protested" against the "menace" of what is proposed by Chairman ALEXANDER. He will be recalled as the Chairman of the committee which investigated the shipping trust, and the bill for the assistance of shipping might with propriety be entitled a bill for strangling that octopus, the twin of the Pujo money trust. The money trust is as much alive now as ever, but the shipping trust was ended by the war. The courts have so declared in a decision which otherwise gave the Government the worst of the litigation. It is obvious that with the world's shipping divided into hostile groups, and with Government requisitions upon shipping on every hand, there is no possibility of a shipping trust. Nevertheless the shipping bill pays more attention to the slaying of the deceased trust than to reviving the American marine.

The measure will never be enacted, if the trade's protest is observed as any guide to what ought to be done. Without Government aid the American marine is showing surprising vitality. On the day of the hearing builders' returns to the Department of Commerce showed that there were in process of construction 360 vessels, to a total of 1,067,856 tons. In comparison the proposal of Government shipping is so paltry that if it were realized it would not be worth consideration. Shippers, ship owners, ship builders, are asking to be let alone, not to be assisted in any way. Instead of more help, they are asking for relief against the backhanded assistance already given.

The first thing wanted is the end of false pretenses, beginning with the repeal, or at least the amendment, of the La Follette-Furuseth Seamen's bill. The objection to that is not that it raises wages of seamen, or improves their lot, or makes sea life attractive to Americans, but that it gives power of blackmail to aliens. The shipping trade is as starved for labor as the railways are for capital. Railways are overbid in competition for capital because of statutory discrimination against railway investment. The country is discovering that legislation has overshot itself in the regulation of transportation on land. The Seamen's bill is a sign of the same thing on the sea. Command of the labor market has been given to an organization of alien labor. The rising tide of wages for sailors would have come in any case, for the shipping trade must meet the competition of the labor market. But that situation is made worse by the artificial scarcity created by the Seamen's act. It purported to provide jobs for Americans, and now cannot provide Americans for the jobs. Its adaptation to the realities of the situation is the first thing asked from the Administration.

Next on the program are twenty-one amendments proposed formally by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, through men of national reputation for probity and competency. If the amendments are accepted it would be a mockery to call the bill the Administration bill. If the amendments are rejected there might as well be an end first as last of any idea that the bill will help shipping. The Government proposal is the regulation of rates at sea by analogy to the regulation of railway rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That experiment of regulation can hardly be thought to impose itself by its success at the present moment, when the nation is struggling to find some way to provide itself with railways, and is not getting them as it is getting shipping without assistance.

The differences between the two cases are more compelling than the likenesses. There are no "tramp" railways, but tramp shipping dominates the shipping trade in the minimum ratio of two to one. The humble, unsubsidized, small vessel does the bulk of the world's work at sea. The Administration bill gives disproportionate attention to the quality trade of the sea. "The liner she's a lady," says KIPLING, and the Alexander bill is consumed with the desire to provide and regulate the queens of the business. But the bulk of the world's fetching and carrying must continue to be done by the maids of all work, at any shipper's beck and call. They roam the seas outside of any but international jurisdiction, and the Alexander bill proposes to submit their wages to domestic control. The Government's prosecution of the shipping trust was a fiasco, and so will be the Administration's shipping bill.

It is a minor detail, but it is not negligible, that the Government bill is as eager to aid as the clown at the circus, and gets in everybody's way. For example, it allows anybody and everybody to make complaints, without even the formality of an affidavit of grievance. Blackmailers could ask no more assistance, and ship owners could hardly suffer a worse handicap. For fear of lack of complaints the Shipping Board gets power to act on its own initiative, regardless of the demonstration of the harm done by intrusting similar power to the Interstate Commerce Commission in an easier task. The country now sees that extortion by rates is the least evil in the transportation on land, and there is less danger at sea. The trouble with the Government prosecution of the shipping trust was that it was unable to show that the trade's regulation of itself was unreasonable restraint of commerce or even of competition. To remedy that defect by enacting unreasonable restraint is progress backward.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

What has the Legislature done in its 1916 session? It has appropriated $58,000,000 of the people's money, and, as usual, the next Legislature will have to make up deficiencies neglected in this monumental economy. It has passed an unjust Reapportionment bill, based on a farcical census. It has refused the instant protection against the pollutions of New York's water supply. It has passed two bills, one bad and one good, for the construction of a farm industrial prison. It is for the Governor to show whether he is on the side of the prison patronage brokers, real estate promoters, and outworn prison systems, or on the side of the prison reformers. It has strangled in the Assembly a State Constabulary bill, out of which the Senate thoughtfully cut half the force and value. It has provided three or four superfluous Judgeships for the faithful.

Come to the good or partly good it has done. The Thompson Investigating Committee, though a source of junketing and wastefulness, did carry on, however queerly, a needed investigation of the Public Service Commission of the First District, and that commission is rid of some undesirable members and enriched by the appointment of men of character and ability, possessing the public confidence. None the less the Chairman of that committee is a sort of wandering Yahoo in his methods of investigation. The Brown Committee, after hearings in the City Hall, adopted a set of measures for the relief, or partial relief, of the city from some of its intolerable burdens as general taxpayer and man-of-all-work for "up-State." Bills advancing the tax date from May 1 to Jan. 1, ending State aid to county highways, reorganizing the Department of Bridges as the Department of Plant and Structure, and giving the Board of Estimate control of expenditures of the Court House Board, were passed at the last moment.

It has been a session of small Republican politics. Instead of making a notable show of virtue, as befits a Presidential year, the Republicans squabbled and caballed.

GENERAL SCOTT'S MISSION.

The dispatch of the Chief of Staff to Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio to study the Mexican situation close at hand is not to be taken as an indication that the War Department is not wholly satisfied with the course taken by General FUNSTON in directing the punitive expedition. On the other hand, as General SCOTT cannot report to Secretary BAKER in less than ten days, it is likely that no steps will be taken toward the withdrawal of our troops within that time. Much may be done in ten days. The line of communication between Columbus and General PERSHING'S advance column can be perfected and the safety of his troops assured. If VILLA is really dead the fact of his demise may be clearly established. What mystery remains in connection with the disagreeable incident at Parral can be dispelled. There is no disposition in this country to treat the Mexicans severely or to increase the perplexities of the obstinate First Chief. As we said the other day, it is our habit to treat them like fellow human beings, and we expect the same sort of treatment for ourselves. The treachery of armed men wearing the Carranza uniform at Parral was worse than irritating, but the accounts our soldiers give of the enfeebled condition of so many of the half-starved Mexican troops compel sympathy. The object of our expedition was solely to punish the perpetrators of the outrage at Columbus. The Villistas have been dispersed and many of them have been killed. If their leader has also departed this life, the object of the expedition has been accomplished. The complications growing out of the Parral incident will not have a permanently serious effect if CARRANZA shows any disposition to control the malice of the malcontents among his supporters. The rabid interventionists have no strong influence in this country. The American people as a whole are opposed to intervention in Mexico. But our troops who have been performing a valuable service for all Mexicans must not be fired upon and CARRANZA must show himself competent to restore law and order in his afflicted country.

We have little doubt that General SCOTT will be able to make the situation clear to the Mexican mind. He will also be in a position to inform himself of the conditions at Columbus previous to the Villa raid. VILLA had threatened repeatedly to invade United States territory, and there was every reason why the troops in all our border towns should have been prepared to repel invasion. The Douglas (Ariz.) Daily Dispatch published a warning of the Columbus raid on March 7, forty-eight hours before the event. The demands for copies of this newspaper have since been so great that several issues have been exhausted, and on April 13 The Dispatch reprinted it, together with other news reports indicating that the Villa contingent was active and was contemplating a border raid. The announcement of March 7 is worth reprinting in part:

> United States cavalry from Columbus to Naco were thrown into activity yesterday and last night when information, apparently authentic, told of VILLA'S plans to raid into the United States near Columbus, N. M., in accordance with the plan of San Diego, under which PASQUAL OROZCO and his organized bands terrorized the Texas border last Fall.
>
> Reports of Villa activity, on both the American and Mexican sides of the border, yesterday indicated that the rebel leader had formed a defensive as well as offensive alliance with FELIX DIAZ, and that his (VILLA'S) arrival on the border would be the signal for the crossing of any number of Mexicans from this side to join his cause.
>
> Information that 400 Mexicans recruited from the mines of Bisbee and Courtland were to cross the border into Sonora between Agua Prieta and Naco within the next forty-eight hours caused heavy patrols of the Seventh Cavalry, under Colonel JAMES ERWIN, to be sent west from Douglas last night, while the Tenth Cavalry completed the patrol from Naco east.
>
> The report that VILLA was heading for the border, swerving off somewhat to the north from the route to El Tigre, relieved the strain on that camp to some extent last night, but there is no indication that that mining camp is not the objective point of the Villa band.

VILLA, according to this account, had last been found to be fifty-five miles southeast of the border, and there was authentic information of his understanding with FELIX DIAZ to operate along the border, to embarrass the Administration which had recognized CARRANZA, while DIAZ and ZAPATA conducted operations in the south. Raids on other parts of our border last year, which The Dispatch connects with the same San Diego revolutionary plan, had been stopped by the killing of OROZCO. An earlier warning of the movements of VILLA had appeared in the same newspaper March 4, and on the day previous to the raid news was printed of the encampment of VILLA and his men at Boca Grande, only thirty-five miles south of Palomas. While the relationship of VILLA'S murderous enterprise to DIAZ'S revolutionary movement may be largely conjectural, there is no doubt that all the troops on the border ought to have had knowledge of VILLA'S approach and of his intention. The unguarded condition of Columbus the morning of the raid and the obvious surprise of the soldiers there have been the subjects of some adverse comment, which gains new justification with the revelation of the fact that there had been ample warning. CARRANZA is not to be blamed for VILLA'S raid. On that point there is no disagreement. It seems now that there would have been no excuse for a punitive expedition if our guardians on the border had been held in a state of preparedness for an attack of which they had received due warning. There can be no doubt that part of General SCOTT'S mission will be to look into this phase of the international problem.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The number of Russian soldiers landed at Marseilles is so large that it is not easy to accept the explanation that it is a political movement, intended to give France and Great Britain firm assurance of the support of their eastern ally. The dispatches say that "the Russians came on a great flotilla of transports." Nothing more definite than that is said about the numbers of the Russians arriving at Marseilles and nothing at all about the port from which they came. It is practically certain, however, that this fleet of transports must have taken the troops on board at Archangel or Kola. Avoiding the English Channel and making a wide detour to the westward in the Atlantic, they would incur little danger of encountering German submarines.

It takes time to carry out the transfer of troops on this scale. The order may have been given in the beginning of the German assault upon Verdun. Two months would not be too much for its execution. As to the reason for it we have nothing but conjecture as a guide. The French have shown that they had troops enough to withstand the German pressure around Verdun; besides, they have untold numbers of reserves for use there, to say nothing of the great number of British troops now in France held in reserve for some future use. Conceivably the Russian contingent may be intended to form a part of a great force assembling for the "Spring drive" that was much more talked of some months ago than just at present.

Whatever may be the purpose, military critics may be moved to wonder that Russia should make a military contribution of this magnitude in aid of her allies on the western front at a time when she is opposed by great forces of Germans and Austrians along the line stretching for hundreds of miles south from Riga. Possibly she has there all the troops she needs, and we know that her capacity to produce munitions has been made vastly greater. But if a great drive has been planned "somewhere in France," a Russian reinforcement large enough to increase measurably the menace to the Germans in the trenches there would be about the most effective way of diminishing the probable resistance to a Russian westward advance in Poland, if such a movement should have been planned. It is an ill portent for Germany, since it shows that the advantage of shifting troops from one front to another, which thus far has been rather exclusively her own, is now shared by her enemies.

MALVOLIO AT WASHINGTON.

The country has long been patient with Mr. BRYAN'S vagaries, sometimes under keen provocation. His State, proud of the distinction which he has given it, and remembering his excellent private, so dissonant with his political, qualities, has been patient with him, has honored him. But his desertion of Mr. WILSON, his misrepresentation to the Austrian Ambassador of the foreign policy of the Administration, his fomenting of Democratic insurrection in Congress, his attempt to force his brother and other candidates and prohibition upon the Nebraska Democrats, have had a cumulative and crushing effect upon his popularity. His candidates are badly beaten. He appears to be only fifth or sixth among the primary nominees for delegate at large.

At this moment of his extreme discredit and discomfiture in his sometime "stronghold," he invades Washington for the alleged purpose of trying to prevent the United States from "getting into the European war." He "knows nothing about the controversy," he says superfluously, "but "what he has read in the morning "papers." That doesn't keep him from blithely essaying to settle it.

Will he go to Count VON BERNSTORFF and assure him that Mr. WILSON'S note to Germany and address to Congress mean nothing? Possibilities of mischief, dear to Mr. BRYAN'S heart, pernicious activity, colloquing with men of alien sympathies or hostile to the Administration, the emission of pompous bulletins, the drilling of the little squad of Bryanites in Congress—these would be the familiar manifestations of Mr. BRYAN, always impotent in his will to power and incurably thirsty for publicity. At this time his officious interference is unpatriotic. His lamentable decline-and-fall-off in Nebraska makes it ridiculous.

Doubtless Mr. BRYAN has a few friends left. They should take him home.

BAD REPUBLICAN BEHAVIOR.

What has become of the Republican pretense that Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy was not "vigorous" enough? The Republicans thought they had found a cardinal issue. It is dead. If what never existed can be said to have had life, they have killed it. Mr. WILSON'S foreign policy is too strong, too American, for a good many Republicans. They displayed either their jelly-heartedness with regard to "the German vote," or their want of political intelligence, or both, by their course in Congress. They would not hold up the hands of the President in asserting American rights. They can explain and protest to the verge of apoplexy. The black record will not out. Those 102 Republican votes in the House for the McLemore resolution, in the Senate those 12 votes, almost all of Senators that crawl notoriously after the German vote, cannot be apologized for, mitigated, forgotten. When the Republican Party should have stuck to the United States, it tied itself to Germany, it sided with Democratic malcontents and Teuton propagandists and partisans. A noble opportunity ignobly thrown away.

Now, when the President, at the end of a great patience, has spoken to Germany and to Congress the last word about German submarine warfare, many Republican voices at Washington disapprove him, not the German submarine policy and acts. There are Republicans, like LODGE, like WADSWORTH, who stand by the President. But NORRIS, KENYON, SHERMAN, GALLINGER, cavil, sneer, oppose, or qualify. Mr. MANN of Illinois, the Republican leader in the House, plays, as he did at the time of the McLemore resolution, when he talked about "American joyriders" on belligerent vessels, to his German constituents in Chicago:

> When the McLemore resolution was up in the House I said the President wanted to involve us in war with Germany. His attitude has not been neutral in any respect. His message today shows that he expects, if he can, to force war with Germany.
>
> We have some complaints against Germany, although the President exaggerated them this morning. We have some complaints against Great Britain, but the President doesn't care about that.

So does the Republican leader of the House, speak of the barbarous murder of American men, women, and children. The grossness of his calumnies against the President defeats his purpose. It disgusts as does his palliation of German savagery for the sake of the German vote in his Congress district. Mr. MANN'S deplorable and shocking remarks carry their own condemnation among all citizens whose first and last allegiance is to the United States. Any policy which involves the assertion and defense of American rights against Germany is sure of Mr. MANN'S disapproval.

The Republican primaries in the West are thoroughly sympathetic with this Republican crawling in Congress. Nebraska takes passage with Michigan on the peace ship. CUMMINS, embargoist and surrenderer, is the favorite of Iowa and Minnesota and runs second in Nebraska. LA FOLLETTE, embargoist and surrenderer, has the North Dakota delegates and 15 of Wisconsin's 26. The remaining Badger 11 are instructed for Governor PHILIPP, embargoist, attacker of Mr. WILSON'S neutrality, registered by the German-American Alliance of his State as "our own." The 54 Illinois delegates are instructed for SHERMAN, embargoist, surrenderer, serf of the German vote. Has Mr. BURTON of Ohio dared to open his mouth about the rights of Americans on the seas? Is any unexpected attack of "vigor" likely to break out in Mr. FAIRBANKS of Indiana and part of Kentucky?

The Republican Party is in a bad way, badly led, behaving badly. In spite of all its early thunder about a "vigorous" foreign policy, it is very largely a Copperhead party at present.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

City Costs Clearly Specified.

New Yorkers are receiving with their tax bills this year a circular which, while it may not go very far toward assuaging the keen pain which the arrival of tax bills always produces on every member of the human species, will at least tell each victim of the annual affliction the exact nature and cause of his present sufferings. And that is something.

For the author of the circular has performed the large and difficult task from which the ordinary taxpayer, though quite conscious of its importance, invariably recoils—he has gone through the maze of figures contained in the annual reports of the various municipal departments and has condensed them into totals, comparatively few in number, but presenting in sufficient detail, nevertheless, all the information that is wanted, or indeed needed, by the great majority of private citizens, as to where and for what tax money goes.

On one side of the leaflet is a circle so divided as to show the division of the city revenues between running expenses, the direct State tax, and the funding of tax deficiencies, mostly personal and uncollectible. Below it appears a diagram of another sort, revealing the respective contributions of tax money made by the several counties forming the city. It is the other side of the circular, however, that will arouse the taxpayer's more passionate interest, for from it he can learn exactly what fraction of each $100 raised by local taxation goes to each of the various activities which, taken together, constitute municipal government under the present administration.

He learns, for instance, that out of the hundred, $22 is spent for education—or at any rate is devoted to the public schools, which one would like to think, and perhaps can think, a distinction without a difference. The agencies for protecting life and property—Police and Fire Departments, street lighting, National Guard, &c.—make up the next largest item, $15.85. The allotment for "health" is $8.71—large enough, by the way, to be creditable to metropolitan intelligence, but not as large as it ought to be. Most of the other items—except the dreadful one of $31.02 for "city debt"—will be for most surprisingly small as thus exhibited. To "City Government, general," for example, goes only $1.85, and to the Aldermen only 16 cents!

He Convicted Franklin, Not Tucker.

Professor PHELPS of Yale is naturally eager to prevent the removal of such a hard-headed old philosopher as BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—the most distinguished American exponent, perhaps, of sound common sense—from the army of pacifists in which the Professor is himself not enlisted. Therefore, in the letter printed on this page yesterday, Professor PHELPS assailed the accuracy of his friend, Dr. TUCKER, sometime President of Dartmouth, for writing in his Atlantic article that FRANKLIN, subsequent to making the statement that there never was a good war or a bad peace, manifested a spirit decidedly militant when it looked as if a treaty of the kind he wanted could be obtained only by fighting for it.

Professor PHELPS, by quoting later repetitions by FRANKLIN of the war-and-peace apothegm, did indeed convict his deceased ally of inconsistency, but he was a considerable distance from convicting Dr. TUCKER of inaccuracy in saying that FRANKLIN, like other normal human beings, when the pinch came preferred war to deprivation of what he thought his country's rights and his own.

FRANKLIN, as a matter of fact, did have a lot of common sense and was a real man, though he had his tiresome and irritating moments. Therefore he knew—simply must have known—that there have been peaces which were detestable and degrading, and wars which were noble and heroic. There will be others of both kinds in the future, presumably, and denials of that high probability would seem to be a waste of time.

Efficiency, German and Other.

Appendices, as a rule, are dull things, the habit being to gather up and put in them matters considered of some importance, but not interesting enough to go in a main presentation of any subject. The rule is proved, however, by an occasional exception. One of them is the appendix called vermiform, which not infrequently causes much excitement, and the war has produced at least two more that, each in its different way, deserved and has received as much attention as the document to which they were added under this humble title.

The first of the two in question was the appendix to the Bryce report. It ended reasonable discussion as to the reality of "Belgian atrocities." The other is the appendix to President WILSON'S latest "note" to Germany.

Surely no case was ever presented more carefully, more clearly, or more convincingly than is that of the Sussex in this document. In its preparation, evidently, every possible source of trustworthy information—and they were many—was used, and the fog of uncertainty that at first wrapped the sinking of the steamer has been so well dissipated that not even a drifting remnant of mist remains. Indeed, so conclusive is the demonstration that the Sussex was sunk by a German torpedo, and by a German torpedo fired deliberately and without warning by a German submarine, that a new element—something very much like pathos—is introduced among the other and widely unlike emotions with which one recalls the statement of the same case made by the German Government.

The only evidence offered as to the truth of that statement was the testimony of one deeply involved officer, and in effect what he said—or was quoted as saying—was that he didn't sink the Sussex because at the time when she went down he was engaged at about the same place in sinking, without an effort at visit and search, another vessel! And on this testimony was based an official conclusion which, in form at least, was as confident as the one supported by President WILSON'S cloud of witnesses!

ARIZONA PROHIBITION.

Efforts Being Made to Bring in Liquor "for Personal Use."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Enacting law with the idea that it will not be enforced to the letter is not always a safe proposition in these United States, it would appear. This is being realized now by Arizona prohibition leaders. Having succeeded in getting the Arizona courts to hold that shipments "for personal use" should not be shut out even though the Arizona Amendment provides that liquor "shall not be introduced into the State of Arizona under any circumstances," these leaders find the administrative officials still in the way of getting liquor for personal use. So great a burden is put upon railroad and express companies that they refuse to assume any responsibility in the matter.

The case is a desperate one for the "drys," as is shown by an appeal in The Bisbee Daily Review of March 30, 1916, written by A. R. Bucknam, who is Field Secretary of the Cochise County Dry Federation, and who, as Secretary of the Arizona Temperance Federation, helped to get the amendment adopted. Mr. Bucknam makes public a letter to the Sheriff and County Attorney of Cochise County in which he asks if there be "anything to prevent you gentlemen from making a little law yourselves which will be in harmony with the interpretation given to the prohibition amendment that liquor can come into Arizona for personal use." He adds:

> I am informed that you hold every man guilty until proved innocent if he introduces any amount of liquor, no matter how small. To my mind this is not even reasonable nor sensible. I must admit that is as sensible as our Attorney General's past position that no liquor could come into the State for any use.

Mr. Bucknam wants the officials addressed to announce that they "would not arrest or try any citizen bringing into the State one case of beer, one gallon of wine, or a quart of whisky."

This proposition by an Arizona prohibition leader should be instructive in other sections where his prohibition brethren are urging haste in wiping out the established order to try experiments in the prohibition line which they think would do this, that, or the other thing.

Arizona stopped the legal local sale and the legal shipment from outside, but the change has not brought the millennium predicted by the prohibition leaders. The legal supply cut off, the consumer has been forced to turn to the vile concoctions of the illegal dealer. Bootleggers have multiplied, as Mr. Bucknam admitted in a previous statement. The situation has grown so much worse that even a leader like Mr. Bucknam sees the mistake and implores officials to "make their own law" and let in liquor "for personal use."

In closing it may be suggested that in view of the fact that the Anti-Saloon League is busy in all sections spreading the idea that all liquor is "poison" it may seem strange to find a prohibition leader in Arizona urging officials to "make their own law" to let in "poison" for personal use.

T. M. GILMORE,
President National Model License League.
Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1916.

Neglected Morningside Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why doesn't the Park Department regard Morningside Park as part of its job? Neglect is spreading its large, careless claw over the whole of it. People are treading it to death, overriding all restrictions with impunity, and making footpaths wherever a piece of green can be blotted out. No restricting order seems to exist to stay the wanton destruction.

Add to this the pumping station as a bit of unsurpassed sacrilege and we cease to have a park.

ALBERT F. SCHONNEGEL.
New York, April 19, 1916.

THE BROTHERHOOD.

Strange is their comradeship as, day by day,
They sit or stroll together or converse
On earnest themes, on youth's or manhood's ways,
And valorous deeds excitedly rehearse.

From lands long, long estranged, but now allied,
They come, and from divergent social planes.
Some bred in wealth and others humbly reared—
Suave courtiers, here, with lads from village lanes.

Yet is their talk the same, their hope still high,
Deep their regret that Fate lays them aside,
And, though of differing races, differing tongues,
They laud those comrades who in glory died.

They seek some solace through the wearying hours
In busied hands long trained to sterner tasks;
The grief, despair, that fills the soul of each
A smiling, hopeful face securely masks.

Only at night the mask is laid aside,
And here, on crowded cots where comrades sleep,
Their stoicism melts—dark futures loom.
Some, crushed by thoughts of home, forget—and weep.

For these are they of that strange brotherhood,
Heart-touching sacrifice to ruthless Thor,
True hostages for human liberty—
Sons, husbands, brothers, blinded by mad War!

ELLA A. FANNING.

MR. MANN'S POSITION.

His Further Comment Immaterial, Says G. W. Wickersham.

New York, April 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel sure that many other Republicans share with me in a deep feeling of resentment at the comment upon the President's address respecting our relations with Germany attributed in the morning papers to the Hon. James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader of the House of Representatives. At all events, as one Republican, I feel constrained to protest against the nature of Mr. Mann's comment, and the extraordinary and, as it seems to me, utterly unjustifiable construction which he has placed upon the President's action. Whatever else President Wilson may have done, his entire course since the destruction of the Lusitania is a distinct refutation of Mr. Mann's charge that he has wanted to involve us in war with Germany. My own criticism and that of many others have been that the President in the past failed to act with force and vigor in the protection of the undoubted rights of Americans traveling on the high seas. Had he wished to force a war with Germany, he would have had abundant justification for it in the murder of the American citizens who were traveling on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed by a German submarine. That he has continued to exchange letters with the German Government on that subject, and with respect to her submarine policy from time to time after repeated outrages by the German Government during a period of a twelvemonth, is abundant demonstration of the President's strong reluctance to terminate friendly relations between the two nations. When Mr. Mann says "we have some complaints against Germany, although the President exaggerated them this morning," he puts himself in a position where his further comment is utterly immaterial to every American who has a sense of responsibility for the protection of Americans abroad and any jealousy of his country's honor among the nations. "Some complaints against Germany," forsooth! With the blood of the innocent victims of the Lusitania and the Sussex crying to Heaven for vengeance!

In common with Senator Sutherland of Utah, I could "wish that the President had laid his principal emphasis upon the violations of American rights, with which we are immediately concerned, rather than to have indulged in comment upon the rights of humanity in general." But this is perhaps hypercritical, and as an American I feel a sense of pride and satisfaction in the clear and forceful presentation of the case against Germany embodied in both the President's address to Congress and the note to Germany.

There is, however, another side to this question, which should receive the immediate attention of the American people. We have written brave words and made serious representations to Germany. Are we prepared, if necessary, to make them good by force? Every one now knows that we are not. The Administration has allowed almost two years since the outbreak of the war to slip by without any adequate effective steps toward putting the country in a position to exert military and naval power sufficient to protect us from attack, still less to enable us to assert our rights abroad. What are we going to do if Germany ignores our protest, and continues her submarine warfare against merchant ships? What steps are being taken to equip us with the necessary submarines and other adjuncts to naval warfare? The first thing that should be done is to get rid of the present Secretary of the Navy. No effective organization of that branch of the service can be had as long as Josephus Daniels is at its head. The Chamberlain bill, which has just passed the Senate, should be promptly enacted by the House, and the entire power of the Administration should be devoted toward making preparation for an event which, if it were not foreseen as possible when the President's message to Germany was penned and his address to Congress delivered, should have been. Failure now to press vigorously the military and naval preparations essential to our protection and necessary to make good our ultimatum to Germany would be folly of the extremest kind. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

The President's Critics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's note to Berlin and his message to Congress anger those who do not want the U-boat piracy stopped at all, or only with a simultaneous lifting of the illegal British "blockade," excite a peevish resentment among those who had labeled the Democratic Administration as invincibly "pusillanimous" and set the pacifists to bleating because the documents point to war if an intractable Germany will have it so.

Anti-war, anti-British, anti-Wilson forces in Congress may fiddle with the honor of the Republic. They cannot vote it down. It is safely and lawfully pledged in the note to Berlin. While awaiting a prompt categorical response, the fact that criticism will but encourage Germany to an arrogant refusal under the false impression that America will not fight should silence all critics save those who applaud or tolerate piracy on the high seas. The sooner these line up for review the better. CARMAN F. RANDOLPH.
New York, April 20, 1916.

Water Meters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is our Water Department thinking of in planning to place water meters in all residences and buildings throughout the city? Certainly not the health and welfare of the citizens. Perhaps the installation of the multitude of meters and the army of Inspectors and mechanics required to examine and repair them appeals to the politicians. The waste of water under the present system costs but a small part of what the owners of real property would be compelled to pay if the proposed system of meters in every house were inaugurated. I agree with H. Mayer, whose letter you published today, that tenants would "get square" with the landlord by letting the water run to waste, knowing the landlord must pay.

STEPHEN P. STURGES.
New York, April 19, 1916.

A Substitute for Gasoline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I prefer to await proper and conclusive tests on the so-called new fuel for automobiles, I would suggest that, instead of decomposing water into its constituent parts and using the hydrogen in the engine, which has been largely and properly condemned as valueless, the inventor might still be decomposing the water and possibly forming a hydrocarbon gas, which might work out satisfactorily in an automobile motor.

As a suggestion only, I would point out that acetyline gas is generated by the addition of carbide to water, and it has seemed possible to me that he may be using some such carbide and producing thus a hydrocarbon gas.

E. G. HATCH, Consulting Engineer.
New York, April 19, 1916.

Refuge in Socialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Hope for Hyphens" in your paper of April 19, one "T" professed to be worried and asked what the hyphens would do if the Presidential candidates of both the Republican and Democratic parties did not suit them. Why, they would all vote for the Socialist Party. This country would then speedily adopt German methods, such as governmental ownership and social insurance.

KARL MAYER.
New York, April 19, 1916.

A COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE

To Determine the Composition and Policy of Our Army and Navy.

Norfolk, Va., April 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Sunday by Frank J. Sprague, member of the Navy Consulting Board, I quote as follows:

> There should not only be advocated but demanded from Congress a broad, consistent, and rational scheme of preparedness based solely on the needs of the whole country, uninfluenced by politics or sectional prejudices, and destined to maintain at all times an adequate and thoroughly efficient fleet able to meet the danger of attack on both our coasts. In no department of our Government is there a greater need of a continuously consistent policy without regard to the kaleidoscopic changes of party politics and exigencies, or where there is more need of an exceptional executive trained on the broadest business lines, whose function shall be to utilize to the utmost the recommendations of a duly constituted General Staff representing the highest technical and strategic talent in the service, which at all times will be the accepted professional guide of the President and Secretary of the Navy.

We shall never have a "continuously consistent policy" until we have coordination of the framers of the policy and the force necessary to back it. This is the basic principle of efficiency with respect to policy in any Government. Flake, in his articles on "Strategy," explains fully the reasons why policy and strategy do not go hand in hand in this country. This is perfectly natural with our Governmental institutions, but there is no reason on earth why such a condition could not be changed for the better, and particularly at this psychological time, with the people demanding it. The people demand a consistent, adequate defense, leaving to the proper authorities of the Government to decide what this defense shall be. We shall go on drifting from one Administration to another just as we have been doing, with no national scheme of preparedness based on the needs of the whole country, till we have co-ordination of the civil departments of the Government that have to do with policies and the military branches of the Government which have to handle the force to back policy. As it is essential to co-ordinate the fleet and General Staff to get desired military results, so it is necessary to co-ordinate the fleet, General Staff, and makers or formers of policy if we are to be able to carry out this policy.

It must be admitted that this co-ordination must exist if we are to have policy and strategy as intimately related as they should be. This co-ordination can only be secured by having a properly organized council for national defense. Such a council, with a naval General Staff created by law, would present an objective, free from politics, to be attained by men with no other object than the creation of a well-balanced national adequate defense.

Let us examine the make-up of such a council. We will find associated together as follows:

Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of Munitions, (to be created,) Chairmen of Committees on Military Affairs of Senate and House, Chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of Senate and House, Chairmen of Committees on Appropriation of Senate and House, Chief of Staff of the Army, President of Army War College, Chief of Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Infantry, (to be created,) Chief Intelligence Officer of Army, Chief of Staff of Navy, President Naval General Board, President Naval War College, Chief Intelligence Officer of Navy, Admiral of Atlantic Fleet, Admiral of Pacific Fleet, one naval officer, (active or retired,) to be selected by the Chief of Staff, and Commandant of Marine Corps.

With such a council we shall have the civil members free from any political restrictions or local or sectional prejudices, the military officers free to exercise their views unrestricted by the regulations of the army and navy, experts in their profession, protected by parliamentary privileges to advise and support their views and opinions. Let Congress, then, create such a council and a naval General Staff, and we shall have inaugurated a continuously consistent policy for the national defense, and means for carrying it out.

This council shall determine the composition of the army and navy and the Marine Corps, and present it to Congress through the President, Commander in Chief of Army and Navy.

Once authorized and the force provided, the General Staff of both services, respectively, co-ordinated with the naval and army Consulting Boards and representatives from each group of civil institutions engaged in the manufacture of material for war, can and shall proceed to carry out the naval and military policies of the Government. A. C. DILLINGHAM.
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., retired.

The Speedway for Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to the public to know that the effort now being made at Albany to turn the New York Speedway over to the automobiles does not come from the organizations representing that interest. The Governors of the Automobile Club of America, the largest and most representative organization of its kind in this country, at a meeting on April 14 passed a resolution to the effect that it has never made any effort to use that little strip of ground, does not want it, and, on the other hand, considers it entirely reasonable and fair that it should be preserved for the horse.

The public has often been told by the daily press that but few people are using the Speedway and that it is drawing less and less every year, which are entirely the reverse of true. As a matter of fact, there were more horses on the Speedway during 1915, and more people there to see them, than during any year since the drive was opened.

Commencing May 9, and ending Nov. 21, there were twenty-two matinees, with an average of ten brushes each day, and some days fourteen, with from two to eight horses contesting in each brush.

As Secretary of the Road Drivers' Association of this city, I am sending you these facts in order that we may get a square deal. It is the only spot in Manhattan where a man who loves a horse can drive him with safety. There are many hundreds of such in the city, and there has been too much published about the Speedway which is not true. The automobile has every street and park in the city. May we not retain this little spot? R. O. CURRIE.
New York, April 18, 1916.

MISS RUTHERFURD TO BE MRS. C. HATCH

Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Sr.'s, Daughter Barbara Is Engaged to Clubman.

ACTIVE IN WAR CHARITIES

Bride-to-be Is Granddaughter of the Late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman—Wedding Soon.

The engagement has been made public, although it has not been announced by the family, of Miss Barbara C. Rutherford, the younger daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her second husband, Lewis W. Rutherford, who died sixteen years ago, to Cyril Hatch. Miss Rutherford's elder sister, Miss Margaret S. Rutherford, married two or three years ago Ogden L. Mills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, nephew of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and a grandson of D. O. Mills.

She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and a niece of Joseph W., Herbert M., J. Low and Oliver Harriman, and of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin and Frederick C. Havemeyer, and is a cousin of Miss Mary Bishop Harriman, who married Felix T. Rosen two weeks ago. She is also a niece of Mrs. Henry White of Washington and New York and of the late Rutherfurd Stuyvesant. Last Winter she arranged a Russian fete at the Biltmore in aid of war relief in Russia, and has been active in various war relief work.

On Tuesday evening she will appear in the third tableau of a series at the residence of Mrs. Vanderbilt for Venetian war sufferers, as a Madonna by Giorgione, and her fiance, Mr. Hatch, will be the Saint of that famous painting.

Mr. Hatch was graduated from Harvard in 1909. He is a son of the late Henry Hatch and Marie Phillips Hatch of Newport, and a brother of Charles Phillips Hatch, who in May, 1909, married the Baroness Marie W. A. Van Haeften, widow of the late George Müller, who took the name of van Haeften. Mr. Hatch's parents died in his infancy and he and his brother lived for some time with Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Stevens of Newport. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock and Racquet clubs, and for many years has been identified with the Newport set. The wedding will probably take place this Spring, as Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mr. Vanderbilt purpose sailing early in June for Paris.

An announcement of the engagement had been expected for some time by the friends of Mr. Hatch and Miss Rutherfurd, and it was known to a few of their intimates, so the fact that it became public before it was to be formally announced was not surprising.

MISS MORGAN ENGAGED.

Younger Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan to Wed P. G. Pennoyer

The engagement of Miss Frances T. Morgan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan, and granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan and of Mrs. Morgan, and Paul Geddes Pennoyer of Berkeley, Cal., was announced on Wednesday evening at a rehearsal at the home of Miss Anne T. Morgan of young people who are to appear in the Shakespeare Circus for the benefit of the Vacation Association.

Miss Morgan came out last Winter and is a cousin of Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, whose marriage to Police Commissioner Woods is set for June 6. Her mother was Miss Jane N. Grew of Boston. Miss Jane N. Morgan is an elder sister, and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Miss Anne Morgan, and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are her aunts. Henry S. Morgan is a younger brother.

She has known her fiancé several years. He was a classmate at Harvard of her brother, Junius Spencer Morgan, Jr., and he was frequently Mr. Morgan's guest. Both he and Mr. Morgan were graduated from Harvard in 1914. When Mr. Morgan, in June last, married Miss Louise Converse Mr. Pennoyer was one of the attendants. Mr. Pennoyer is studying law at the Harvard Law School and no date has been mentioned for the wedding.

WEDS LIEUT. R. A. WHITE.

Miss Dorothy Gordon the Bride of U. S. Naval Officer.

The wedding of Miss Dorothy Gordon, daughter of Maude Turner Gordon, the actress, to Lieutenant Robert A. White, U. S. N., took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the apartments of the bride's mother at the Hotel Flanders. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain at Ward's Island, and an uncle of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony in the presence of the nearest relatives. There were no attendants and the couple left immediately after the ceremony for Atlantic City, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Lieutenant White is the son of Commander W. W. White, U. S. N., retired. He is with the submarine fleet which is now at New London, Conn., and will be stationed there for a year attending to the repairs on the undersea boats.

McCORMACK BUYS ART.

Singer Purchases Tapestry Suite, Vase, and Rug at Estates' Sale.

There were good prices the closing day of the Estates' sale of objects of art at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon. John McCormack, the singer, paid $240 for No. 483, an old Viennese vase, 38 inches high, urn-shaped, and with gilt handles, armored figures of a man and woman on the cover, the body of the vase decorated with a landscape and figures. It was of the old Royal Viennese ware. An unusual Kashan rug, No. 495, went to Mr. McCormack for $260.

A sixteenth century Flemish tapestry, 7 feet 7 inches square, No. 497, went to H. M. Harsiman for $800, the highest price of the day; a set of Louis Philippe tapestry covered furniture, No. 529, five pieces, went to E. Conway for $355; a Louis XVI. gilt tapestry suite, No. 533, of six pieces, went to Mr. McCormack for $400, and C. H. Warner paid $235 for No. 534, a French tulipwood marqueterie secritoire.

A French marqueterie commode of violetwood, No. 536, went to W. H. McIntyre for $295; Koopman & Son paid $285 for No. 539, a Louis XV. marqueterie commode, and $425 for No. 541, a Louis XIII. walnut buffet with marqueterie decoration. A very fine musk ox head, No. 551, went to J. P. Demning for $206.

The returns for the day were $1,216, making the grand total $12,214.

CHILEANS BANQUET McADOO.

Secretary and His Party Welcomed by South American Officials.

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 20.—William G. McAdoo, American Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here yesterday and attended a banquet in the afternoon tendered him by the Minister of Marine. A reception in his honor was later held at the Government House.

Secretary McAdoo sailed last night on board the cruiser Tennessee.

LIMA, Peru, April 20.—The United States cruiser Tennessee is expected to arrive at Callao on Monday next with William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and his party from Chile. The Government will give a banquet at the Palace here to the American visitors, who also will be similarly entertained at the United States Legation, and by the Chamber of Commerce.

NO MEDAL FOR MISS KOPP.

Freeholders Ignore Rescue and Sheriff's Office Is Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 20.—The Bergen County Board of Freeholders, instead of giving Miss Constance Kopp, the only woman Under Sheriff in New Jersey, a medal passed a resolution today taking from the Sheriff's office the privilege of conveying insane persons or prisoners to Morris Plains or other asylums. This followed on the heels of Miss Kopp's rescue of an insane man who had plunged into the Hackensack River. Miss Kopp was in charge of a crazy man and an insane woman when the man got away. County Physician Ogden in his report to the Freeholders said that "the escape should not have been possible."

In further criticism, Dr. Ogden said he told Sheriff Heath on Tuesday of last week that Toney Hojnacka, the patient, was fit for removal, and Dr. Ogden continued:

"But he is still enjoying in princely fashion the comforts of the Sheriff's office, with its carpeted floors, pictured walls, its tables adorned with flowers, sweet perfumes floating through the air, two trained nurses in attendance night and day at $10 a day. Up to this time he is doing as well as can be expected."

It was Dr. Ogden who refused to O. K. the bills of Dr. Charles F. Hunter for dental services to two prisoners sent for treatment by Sheriff Heath. The bill was for $250, and included gold filling and bridge work. The County Physician and the Sheriff are not now on speaking terms.

MRS. FARWELL HOME AGAIN.

Was Ill-Treated and Arrested by Bulgarians at Monastir.

Mrs. Walter Farwell of Chicago, a member of the staff of The Chicago Tribune, who went to Serbia early in the war as a Red Cross nurse and was at Monastir last December when the Red Cross stores were sacked by the Bulgarian troops under Colonel Valkoff, arrived last night on the French liner Chicago from Bordeaux. She was accompanied by Miss Tryan, a young Albanian girl she is going to bring up in this country.

Last November it was reported that Mrs. Farwell had disappeared in Southern Serbia, and dispatches were sent from the State Department to Germany, Bulgaria, and Greece to ascertain her whereabouts, as it was feared that something serious had happened to her. It was discovered later that Mrs. Farwell and two other Americans, Miss Mitchell and Dr. Henry Forbes, were detained at Monastir by the Bulgarians as prisoners. They had filed a protest on Dec. 12 regarding the looting of the Red Cross stores by the Bulgarian soldiers and the tearing down of the American flag.

The protest also contained a statement by Mrs. Farwell that she had been attacked by two soldiers under the orders of Colonel Valkoff, who seized her camera and smashed it on the ground.

JERSEY MASONIC ELECTION.

Grand Lodge Again Takes Charge of the Original Temple.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The 139th annual communication, Grand Lodge of Masons of New Jersey, ended this afternoon with the election of William R. Meakle of Paterson as Grand Master.

Theodore B. Townley, Elizabeth, and William F. Burk, Trenton, were re-elected Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer. M. Thompson, Red Bank, the present Senior Warden, was advanced to succeed Mr. Meakle as Deputy Grand Master. He, in turn, is succeeded by Herbert C. Rorick, the former Junior Grand Warden.

The State Grand Lodge has again acquired ownership of the original temple in Trenton, the first building of its kind erected north of the Mason and Dixon line. It formed the temple from the Masonic Historical Association free from debt, that organization having paid $25,000 for restoration. General Wilbur F. Sadler delivered the key, and it was accepted by Grand Master Edward M. Searing.

CHURCH SUES ON CODICIL.

Asks Court to Establish Document Accidentally Destroyed.

TRENTON, N. J., April 20.—The Church of the Holy Spirit, of Atlantic City, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery today to establish a codicil to the will of Mrs. Mary E. Flaherty under which the church would ultimately receive approximately $80,000. The codicil, executed about a year before Mrs. Flaherty's death, was destroyed.

In the will executed in April, 1914, Mrs. Flaherty disposed of an estate estimated at worth $150,000, placing it in the hands of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia as trustee. The income of the estate was to be paid to Mrs. Flaherty's husband, James A. Flaherty, and to her sister, Catherine A. Merry, during their lives, and upon their deaths about $45,000 was to go to Catholic charitable institutions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A brother of Mrs. Flaherty's, whose whereabouts is unknown, was made the residuary legatee.

Under the codicil the bequest to Mrs. Flaherty's brother was revoked, the Church of the Holy Spirit being substituted.

Murdock-Quinby Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Quinby (Miss Mary S. Eaton) announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Quinby, to Warren Murdock of 7 Wall Street. Miss Quinby is with her family at the Plaza, and the announcement was made at a luncheon at the Plaza.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss G. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. L. Brunton, W. L. Cameron, Lieut. G. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Darling, E. W. Daws, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. France, Mrs. J. R. Fraser, Miss D. M. Fraser, Warwick Henderson, Mrs. H. A. Hensley, Miss C. Kingman, W. R. Lee, Mrs. C. Lemar, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Martin, Miss Nancy Martin, Frederick Perry, J. C. Phillips, Mrs. R. Ramsay, B. F. Rees, Reginald Rogers, Miss R. C. F. Shrewsbury, Miss Rene Stanley, Leopold G. Stanley, Mary Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Teale, A. F. Ryan, Mrs. J. T. Watson, Miss Mary E. Wayne, J. H. Whitehouse, M. P.; Thomas Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Williams, Mrs. C. H. Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gibson, and Miss E. K. Gibson.

HELLIG OLAV, (Copenhagen.)—Mrs. C. Behrens, G. A. Balz, Mrs. R. Balz, Dr. Herman Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Heningsen, Miss D. Moller, Bishop J. L. Nuelsen, D. D.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Peterman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smalling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sperry, Miss Lillian Sperry, Walter Heyneman, E. Andersen, Miss Agnes Johnson, Miss J. Larsen, L. Barrer, and William Wagner.

CHICAGO, (Bordeaux.)—Pierre Asby, Charles Berger, Dr. G. Bricken, Miss J. Burroughs, Frank Carley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Carpenter, L. Doyle, John Daw, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elmer, E. Galibert, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Howard, Charles Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. MacBride, Miss G. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. M. Morrill, L. Mayer, Miss H. Orr, Mrs. G. Platt, H. Reid, H. Stephens, Captain A. Sartois, F. H. Simonds, Miss S. Taylor, Tyler Owen, J. Taylor, Maurice Wilford, Harvey Wickham.

MAUD COSTER WILL WED AUSTRIAN COUNT

Her Betrothal to Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten Revealed When License Is Obtained.

COUNT OTTO INTERNED HERE

His Brothers, Ludwig and Alexander, in Austrian Army—Bride-to-be Daughter of Mrs. C. H. Coster.

The engagement and date of the wedding of Miss Maud Coster and Count Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten of Reichenau, Austria, was made public yesterday through their application to City Clerk P. J. Scully late in the afternoon for a marriage license. Miss Coster is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street, and of the late Charles Henry Coster, and is a sister of Mrs. Lewis Spencer Morris and of Mrs. Sumner Gerard, whose husband is a younger brother of the Ambassador to Germany. Her father was a member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mrs. Coster was formerly Miss Emily Pell, a daughter of the late Clarence Pell, and of Mrs. Pell of Newport, and Miss Coster is a niece of Herbert C. Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell. She has one brother, Charles Henry Coster.

Count Otto Salm-Hoogstraeten is the second son of Count Alfred Salm-Hoogstraeten. His elder brother, Count Ludwig, is military aide to the Governor of Vienna and his youngest brother, Count Alexander, who had been in this country with Count Otto, sailed on Aug. 6, 1914, to join his regiment, being an officer in the Austrian cavalry. He remained with his regiment until a few months ago, when he joined the Austrian Aviation Corps. Both Count Ludwig and Count Alexander have been decorated since the war began. There is still another brother, Count Alfred.

It is said by a friend of the Salms that as the elder brother, Ludwig, who would naturally succeed his father as the head of the family estate in Reichenau, does not care for country life, arrangements have been made for the second son, Count Otto, to inherit on his father's death. Count Otto's mother before her marriage was the Baroness Erlanger, and her sister, Barone Erlanger, married Prince Solms.

Count Otto was interned here and cannot return to his native country until after the war. He gave his occupation at the license bureau as that of farmer, his age as 30 and his residence as 10 West Forty-ninth Street. Miss Coster is 20 years of age and came out here and in Tuxedo two years ago.

The wedding date is set for Wednesday, May 31, and the ceremony will take place quietly at the home of the bride's mother. None of the details has been decided upon. Count Otto has always been known here as Count Otto Salm, but his full name is Salm-Hoogstraeten.

DEBATE ON SHAKESPEARE.

Authors' Club Entertained by Argument and Satire.

At the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration of the Authors' Club in the Carnegie Building last night Tudor Jenks, as speaker for the Bacon side of the argument in a debate, "Bacon, or Shakespeare?" said that, because of the paucity of actual contemporary evidence to settle the question of the authorship of the plays, the question became one of probabilities. Mr. Jenks laid stress upon the circumstances of Bacon's environment and education, as a factor in determining the authorship of the plays as they now exist. He said that only a highly educated man, one more educated than Mr. Will Shakespeare of Stratford in Warwick could have written them. William H. McElroy defended Shakespeare's authorship.

Following the debate Duffield Osborne said it could be proved by the cryptograms that Shakespeare wrote the Psalms.

"For," said Mr. Osborne, "since there are ten letters in the name Shakspeare, as originally spelled, we get the numerals 4 and 6. In the Forty-sixth Psalm it will be found that the forty-sixth word from the beginning is "shake," and the forty-sixth from the end of the psalm is "spear."

CARDINAL FARLEY IS 74.

Passes Birthday Attending to His Duties at Cathedral.

Cardinal Farley passed his seventy-fourth birthday yesterday in attending to his many duties as this season of the year. He officiated at high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral and consecrated the holy oils. There were hundreds of letters and telegrams from all parts of the Roman Catholic Diocese and from the country at large congratulating the Cardinal on his birthday anniversary. Owing to the extensive demands on his time, however, he did not have the opportunity to examine many of these messages.

As this is the Lenten season no formal celebration of his birthday was arranged. His Eminence and the clergy of his household passed nearly the entire day at the Cathedral. The Cardinal was said to be in excellent health.

MGR. JOHN J. SWIFT DEAD.

Vicar General of Catholic Diocese of Albany Was Aged 75.

ALBANY, April 20.—Rt. Rev. Mgr. John J. Swift, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Albany and Rector of St. Patrick's Church, Troy, died at his parish house in that city early today, after a long illness with oedema of the lungs.

He was born in Kingston, Ontario, in 1841, but lived the greater part of his life in Troy. He served as administrator of the diocese from the death of Bishop Burke until the appointment of Bishop Cusack.

Alexander Campbell.

Alexander Campbell, President of the Alexander Campbell Milk Company of Brooklyn, and prominent in civic affairs of that borough, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 321 Washington Avenue, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Campbell was a pioneer in the retail milk and cream business in Brooklyn, which he started with a single route in 1882. He started the first creamery for bottled cream in the United States at Albertson, L. I. The corporation of which he was the founder is now one of the largest distributers in the country.

Mr. Campbell owned farms at Roslyn, East Williston, Albertson, and Hollis, L. I., and at East Walden, N. Y., where his farm contained 200 head of certified cattle.

CIRCUS EXTRA FOR ORPHANS

Big Show to be Given in Entirety Next Tuesday Morning.

The Barnum & Bailey Circus management announced last night that it would give a special performance for the benefit of the orphan asylum children of New York at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning. Owing to the unusually big business of the present season and the heavy advance sales of tickets the management was compelled, in order to care for the orphans as has been its custom for so many years, to arrange the special performance.

This announcement is an official announcements to the superintendents and matrons of all orphan asylums in New York and Brooklyn that they should at once communicate with the secretary of the circus at Madison Square Garden, giving the names of their institutions and the number of children for whom reservations are desired. This information should be mailed immediately to the secretary.

The number of orphans to be entertained will be between 8,000 and 10,000, and the circus will be given in its entirety for their benefit.

DAVID H. KING, JR., DEAD.

Builder of Madison Square Garden Was Ex-Park Head.

David H. King, Jr., a retired constructor who laid the masonry base of the Statue of Liberty and built many of the most important structures erected here a generation ago, died last night at his home in the Hotel Renaissance, 512 Fifth Avenue, in his sixty-seventh year. He had been in ill health for some time and death resulted from hardening of the arteries.

Mr. King was born here and was a son of the late David H. King. He was educated in this city and prepared for college, but decided to take up a business career, and in 1870 became a constructor. He went into business as David H. King, Jr., and retained the Junior until his death, although his father died many years ago. The Mills Building, at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, was his first important work. Others were the old Equitable Building, destroyed by fire several years ago, the Washington Arch, and the Madison Square Garden.

In addition to his constructive work, Mr. King was a former President of the Park Commission, and was for some time President of the New York Dock Company. He retired from this in 1909, and since that time had not engaged in business. Mr. King was a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Racquet and Tennis, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

He left a son, Van R. C. King, of Wilmington, N. C., superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line, and two daughters, Miss Ruth and Miss Jeanne King, of this city.

Obituary Notes.

L. BAYARD SMITH, a retired merchant of Morristown, N. J., died on Wednesday in a sanitarium in Yonkers, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He had been ill for some time, and three months ago went to the sanitarium, where he died from pneumonia. Mr. Smith was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the St. Nicholas Society, and the Sons of the Revolution in New York.

Mrs. ELIZABETH DINSMORE, widow of George E. Dinsmore, died on Wednesday at her home in Clifton, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Brooklyn, and is survived by two daughters.

JOHN W. WYMAN, Manager of the "Sunshine Department" of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, who spent years visiting the sick employes of the company, died on Wednesday at his home, 186 Edgecombe Avenue, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife and two children survive him.

Mrs. HARRIET E. MOOREHOUSE, wife of Frank Moorehouse, died on Wednesday at her home in Plainfield, N. J. She was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and, in addition to her husband, is survived by two daughters and two sons.

MAX DRYANDER, a champagne merchant, died on Tuesday at his home, 41 Pearl Street, Stapleton, S. I., in his fifty-third year. He was born in Germany, and is survived by his wife and two sons.

R. WALKER PETERSON, a retired contractor, who married the widow of his son and became his grandson's stepfather, is dead at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy-fifth year. He did much lighting and paving during the time of the Centennial.

Dr. GEORGE H. SAYRE, a well known dentist of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 5 Arlington Place. He was a member of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 408, and A. M. and of Orient Chapter No. 138, Royal Arch Masons. His wife survives him.

Mrs. LOUISA E. KENNEDY ST. AMAND, widow of Alfred A. St. Amand, formerly a contractor in Fordham and later for many years in the wagon supply business in Brooklyn, died at her home, 63 Hemlock Street, Cypress Hills, on Wednesday. She is survived by two sons and three daughters.

SAMUEL EDWIN CORBETT, in the stock brokerage business in Manhattan and Brooklyn, a well known athlete, died yesterday at his home, 518 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Corbett was one of the organizers of the old Nassau Athletic Club and the Prospect Harriers, and at the time of his death was the Financial Secretary of the Ambrose Channel Yacht Club of Bath Beach. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. NANNY MORGENSTERN FRISCHBIER, widow of Gustave Frischbier, who was at one time the Burgomaster of Bitterfeld, Prussia, died on Tuesday in her eighty-first year, and the funeral this afternoon will be held from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Margaretha Schworn, 122 Second Place, Brooklyn. Besides her daughter she left two sons, Dr. Otto G., a Brooklyn physician, and Dr. Charles P., who is connected with the Brooklyn Hospital and the German Evangelical Home for the Aged.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MEYER, for almost fifty years a resident of Sheepshead Bay, and widow of Henry Meyer, is dead at her home, 11 Dooley Street, aged 78 years.

Dr. J. FERDINAND BATES, who was one of the oldest physicians on Long Island when he retired five years ago, died at his home in East Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday at the age of 82 years. Dr. Bates was a graduate of the Berkshire (Mass.) Medical College, and had practiced in Setauket for fifty years. He was a member of the Long Island Physicians' Association and of the Suffolk County Medical Association. Dr. Bates left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

FULTON W. CLARE, 46, President of the Lexington (Ky.) Tobacco Board of Trade, and local manager of a large Eastern tobacco company, died in Lexington yesterday.

Miss HARRIET N. WINCHELL, Chicago's oldest school teacher, died there of heart disease Wednesday night. Miss Winchell, who was 70 years old, started teaching when 19, and served in Chicago schools continuously since that time.

MATTHEW J. M. SMITH, formerly Secretary of the Mount Vernon Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 312 Claremont Avenue, in that place, in his fifty-seventh year. At the time of his death he was connected with the National City Bank in this city.

REUBEN RYLE, a real estate dealer, died yesterday at his home in Allentown, Penn., in his seventy-fifth year.

CHARLES McARTHUR, for several years Treasurer of Frank Seaman, Inc., advertising agents, of this city, died yesterday at his home in Hackensack, N. J.

GOTTLIEB HALL, foreman in the Thomas Oakes & Co. woolen mills, Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday, in his sixty-ninth year.

Miss EUGENE ARCHER, a teacher in the Morristown (N. J.) schools, died on Wednesday at the home of her mother in Wharton, N. J., in her twenty-fifth year.

Mrs. PHOEBE J. C. SMITH, widow of Daniel J. Smith, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J., in her ninety-seventh year.

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(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)
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For 50 years the standard Mineral Water for the relief of Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

$95,548 IS PAID FOR MILLER ART

Bouguereau's "Before the Bath" Brings Highest Price, $3,650, at Closing Sale.

A BLOMMER FOR $1,600

Ridgeway Knight's "Armande, the Shepherdess," Also Fetches $1,600 —The Roybet Sold for $1,075.

The Daniel S. Miller sale of art objects and pictures and a collection of magnificently bound books with jewels and inset miniatures, 1,147 numbers, closed at the Hotel Savoy last evening with returns of $95,548. Samuel Marx was the auctioneer.

The final evening's sale of pictures brought the highest prices of the sale. The big Bouguereau of the collection, "Before the Bath," No. 1,138, brought the best price, going to M. Samuel Stern for $3,650. This was a picture 54 inches by 30, an out-door scene, a young girl holding a nude child in her arms preparatory to a bath at the fountain by her side.

The modern Dutch pictures brought some of the best prices of the evening. The Kever, No. 1,124, "Feeding the Goat," went to Kraushaar for $1,000. The Blommers, "Returning Home," No. 1,137, went to the same buyer for $1,600. The big Roybet, "The Man with the Sword," No. 1,135, brought only $1,075, going to the Holland Galleries, but an unusually attractive Ridgeway Knight, "Armande, the Shepherdess," No. 1,136, brought $1,600, going to Jesse S. Foot.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is a list of the pictures bringing $100 and more, with names of artists, buyers, and prices:

1,075—Elsman Semenowsky, "Meditation"; Mr. Oppenheim, agent	$110
1,076—Elsman Semonowsky, "The Siesta"; Mr. Oppenheim, agent	110
1,080—Eugen von Blaas, "Childhood"; Frank S. Voss	105
1,083—A. Reyna, "Venetian Scene"; Oppenheim agent	110
1,084—Paul Grolleron, "The Attack"; Rosenfeld	115
1,085—Charles Amable Lenoir, "Morning Glories"; Belle Alvie Hamberger	130
1,086—Eugen von Blaas, "Youth"; Oppenheim, agent	115
1,098—Paul Grolleron, "Mobile Tailor"; L. Ernsthal	120
1,100—George H. Boughton, "Katrina von Tassel"; Tannenbaum	225
1,102—W. J. Ferguson, "The Thames Near Great Marlow"; Oppenheim, agent	175
1,103—Elsman Semenowsky, "Spring Flowers"; Heide	180
1,105—Charles La Fontaine, "The Cherry Maid"; Belle Alice Hamberger	170
1,106—T. Yamalo, "Japanese Lady"; Oppenheim, agent	120
1,107—Etienne Adolphe Piot, "Devotion"; Oppenheim, agent	175
1,108—James M. Hart, "Landscape"; Jaffe, agent	120
1,109—S. De Karlovski, "Melons and Grenades"; Mr. Salomon	185
1,110—Jean Jacques Henner, "Head and Bust of a Young Girl"; Kraushaar	500
1,111—E. Chataigney, "The Gleaners"; Oppenheim, agent	150
1,113—Etienne Adolph Piot, "The Roses"; Holland Galleries	330
1,114—August Weber, "Good News"; Jesse S. Foot	170
1,116—Angelo Asti, "Almeth"; Salomon	120
1,117—C. Pittara, "Cattle"; Oppenheim	210
1,118—E. Herland, "The Frugal Supper"; Salomon	175
1,119—Leon Bazille Perrault, "The Poultry Seller"; Rosenfeld	225
1,120—Theophile De Bock, "Lane of Trees"; Kraushaar	350
1,121—Rene Avigdor, "Head of a Young Girl"; Oppenheim, agent	225
1,122—Gustave Jacquet, "Lily of the Valley"; Smyth, agent	850
1,126—Louis Eugene Boudin, "Retour des Barques"; J. A. Wooley	1,000
1,121—Jacob Simon Hendrik Kever, "Feeding the Goat"; Kraushaar	1,000
1,125—Paul Jean Clays, "Morning on the Escaut"; Clapp & Graham	1,850
1,129—Jan Zoetelief Tromp, "Summer Pleasures"; Kraushaar	1,000
1,127—Marie Disterle, "Cattle and Landscape"; Oppenheim, agent	650
1,128—Adolphe Monticelli, "The Three Sisters"; Kraushaar	725
1,129—Jean Jacques Henner, "Tete Rouge"; M. Samuel Stern	825
1,130—Henry Leroille, "The Gleaners"; Oppenheim	850
1,131—Antoine Vollon, "The Coming Storm"; Holland Galleries	625
1,132—Gustave Eigler, "The Rehearsal"; Handler	275
1,133—Jan von Chelminski, "Fifth Cuirassiers, 1814"; Jesse S. Foote	700
1,134—Jan Monchablon, "Fields Near Yvanes"; Kraushaar	625
1,135—Ferdinand Roybet, "The Man With the Sword"; Holland Galleries	1,075
1,136—Daniel Ridgway Knight, "Armande, the Shepherdess"; Jesse S. Foote	1,600
1,137—Bernardus Johannes Blommers, "Returning Home"; Kraushaar	1,600
1,138—W. Bouguereau, "Before the Bath"; M. Samuel Stern	3,650
1,139—Henri J. T. Fantin-Latour, "The Chess Players"; Kraushaar	1,250
1,140—Joseph Ball, "The Lace Maker"; Kraushaar	550
1,141—Eugen von Blaas, "Flower Girl"; Oppenheim	475
1,143—Henri J. T. Fantin-Latour, "Inspiration"; Smyth, agent	1,000
1,144—Evert Pieters, "Picking Flowers"; Kraushaar	700
1,145—Auguste Harborg, "A Bait-Digger"; Smyth, agent	900
1,146—P. M. Dupuy, "Children Playing in Luxembourg Gardens"; Rosefeld	250
1,147—Jean Moreau, "Fete des Vignerons"; Hamburger	175
Total	$38,178

Ex-Senator Clark Buys Vase.

Ex-Senator William A. Clark was one of the buyers at the sale in the afternoon, paying $750 for a fine mutton-fat jade vase, No. 1,033, nine inches high. This was after a design of the old bronzes, a rectangular flattened body with scroll handles, the original cover surmounted by lotus flowers. The vase is supported by an admirably sculptured phoenix, the whole carved from a single piece of jade.

A magnificent rock crystal vase, 14½ inches high with original cover, No. 1063, brought the highest price of the afternoon, $1,750, going to George A. Smyth, agent. The vase was elaborately carved and engraved with various Chinese emblems and was a flawless piece of crystal. A fine mandarin necklace of amber and jade, 110 beads of the amber and thirty small jade beads with four large ones and five beautiful emerald green pendants finished with oriental pearls and filigree gold, No. 1055, went to the same buyer for $280.

A plant of red and white coral, with flowers and leaves of amber, jade, carnelian, and agate, in a malachite flower pot, No. 1,048, went to Mrs. E. J. Keyser for $175, and Edward J. Farmer bought a number of pieces, a fine old carnelian vase, 5¼ inches high, finely carved, No. 1,041, for $250; an imperial carved jade table screen, of emerald green, No. 1,060, 13 inches high, mounted in an elaborate frame, for $775, and for another carnelian vase, No. 1,065, 9 inches high, finely carved, $375. The returns for the afternoon were $17,134.

JAMES MORGAN HART DIES.

Professor Emeritus of Languages of Cornell and Author.

James Morgan Hart, professor emeritus of languages and English literature of Cornell University, died on Tuesday at the Highlands, in Washington, D. C., in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Princeton, N. J., and was a graduate of Princeton University, from which he had also received the honorary degree of L.H.D. Professor Hart also studied at the University of Göttingen.

From 1868 until 1890 he was connected with the University of Cincinnati, then joining the faculty of Cornell, from which he retired in 1897. Professor Hart was a member of the Modern Language Association, the American and London Philological Societies, and the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. In addition, he was a member of the University Club of this city.

He was the author of a number of books and translations from the French and German, his latest work being "Standard English Speech in Outline," published in 1907.

Miss Yeandle Dies In 102d Year.

Mrs. E. Delkin, who had been known for many years as Miss Celeste Yeandle, and said to be the oldest woman in the State of New Jersey, died yesterday at her home, 837 Willow Avenue, Hoboken. In her one hundred and second year. She was married when twenty-five years old and then toured the world with her husband, who died in San Francisco a year after they were married. Mrs. Delkin then returned East and resumed her maiden name.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

DEL CASTILO—FARRAR.—Halen G. Farrar to Harold E. del Castilo.

ESTES—EASTLY.—Mary A. Eastly to Clifford Estes.

Married

Brooklyn.

HOBLEY—RODD.—April 19, Margaret E. Rodd to Robert E. Hobley.

Long Island.

CROZIER—SEWARD.—April 18, Islip, Laura Seward to Charles W. Crozier.

TIETZSCH—ELLISON.—April 19, Freeport, Laura V. Ellison to William R. Tietzsch.

Died.

BATES.—At Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, Dr. J. Ferdinand Bates, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Friday, at 4 P. M. Interment Caroline Church Cemetery, Bennington, Vt., papers please copy.

BLISS.—At Englewood, N. J., April 20, 1916, Susan Fielder Bliss, daughter of Delos Bliss and the late Emily Fielder Bliss, in her 47th year. Private.

BORIS.—At Versailles, France, April 18, 1916, Issy Boris, beloved husband of Bertha (nee Woodleaf.)

BRACE.—Suddenly, on April 20, 1916, Charles W., beloved husband of Elizabeth K. Brace, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 212 9th Av., Long Island City, on Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in St. Michael's Cemetery. Rhode Island papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 19, 1916, Alexander Campbell, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 321 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, April 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CASANOVA.—Suddenly, on April 20, Jose N., beloved husband of Emilia de la Torre, in his 79th year. Funeral from his late residence, 2,047 Broadway, Saturday morning, 10 o'clock. Phillipsburg, Pa., and Cuban papers please copy.

CASEY.—On Thursday, April 20, Richard F. Casey, aged 53 years. Funeral from his late residence, 451 Bath St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 23, at 2 P. M. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

CHAMPION.—

GIANTS VANQUISHED BY PHILLIES IN TWELFTH INNING OF OPENING GAME OF HOME SEASON

UNKINDLY PHILLIES MAR GIANTS' DEBUT

End Thrilling Pitchers' Battle with a Brace of Drives in Twelfth Inning.

PALMERO AND KAUFF STAR

Both Weaken In Crucial Moments, However, While McQuillan Steers the Champions to Victory.

Amid the hilarity and joy of the Giants' homecoming at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and with more than 25,000 of their friends out in their new Easter clothes to cheer and encourage them, Wooden Shoes Cravath, from the town of Philadelphia, had to be Old Mr. Killjoy. With his bad, black bat he poked out a hit in the twelfth inning of the National League's opening session here and sent Dode Paskert over the plate with the run which won for the Phillies by a score of 7 to 6.

Through the gloom which envelops the Giants' defeat on this distressing occasion, New York fans can look back and recall a few gladsome moments in the long twelve innings of turbulent strife, when the Giants, all dolled up in their new uniforms and comical caps, set the nerves of the whole conclave of raving fans atingling by giving every indication that they intended running off with a victory. Two or three times they came within an ace of humbling Pat Moran's league champions, but on each occasion the necessary trump was missing. So the poor Giants are still at the bottom of the heap, just where they left off last season.

The game was a thriller for an opener. There was some bad ball playing, some good ball playing, and half a dozen thrilling moments when the fuse was all lighted for an explosion, only to be suddenly snuffed out by a brilliant play. The game was a bit hard on the nervous system.

Mayor Mitchel Missed Some Fun.

An opening crowd was never in a better mood for a victory. Everybody was there, from Mayor Mitchel to the Eighth Avenue newsboys. Mayor Mitchel couldn't stand the whole game, so he quit when he saw the Phillies getting strong at the bat. He missed the best part of it.

He didn't see the spectacular playing of Benny Kauff or the nervy pitching of the youthful Cuban, Emilio Palmero. Kauff played a game that placed him on the best of terms with the fans. He slammed the ball for three hits, one of them a double, he ran the bases fast, scored a run, and covered every square inch of ground in the outfield of about the proportions of Central Park. Benny wasn't exactly nervous, but he was overanxious in spots, and in the seventh, when he had a chance to break up the game, he struck out. He had a great record for the day, though, and will become a star with the club if he keeps up the pace he set yesterday.

Palmero, the young Cuban left hander, also showed lots of promise. He went into the box after the Phillies had batted seven runs across the plate trimming savagely and although the crowd and the surroundings were all strange to the boy from the tropics, he showed admirable skill up to the twelfth, when the tension became too much and he cracked enough to allow four consecutive hits, three of them by the bats of Paskert and Cravath. It was pretty tough on the youngster to have Cravath slam out the hit which won the game, because an inning or so before the end he struck the same slugger out, while the crowd went wild with joy.

It was former Federal Leaguers on Manager Mcgraw's club yesterday who came to the front when the Giants needed action. Kauff, Roush and Rariden all established themselves in the favor of the fans and after the work they did yesterday nobody showed a desire to recollect that they were members of the outlaws last season. By-gones are by-gones.

Lots of Action in Contest.

The game was one of those see-saw affairs with plenty of hitting and run getting. The Giants rallied in the sixth when the game was going against them, piled up three runs and tied the score. From then on the game was a thrilling pitchers' battle between the veteran George McQuillan and young Palmero. Both of them at times pitched themselves gamely out of embarrassing situations.

The Rialto was deserted yesterday while the game was going on, and it seemed as if all the familiar faces along Broadway had been transferred to the Brush stadium for the afternoon. Beauty was there and fashion, often individual in single individuals. In fact, the blossoming of Spring hats was surprising for a day which couldn't be called exactly warm. Judges of the courts, notables of the stage and of letters, brokers and their clerks—altogether a vast array of well-known personages were on hand to see what the Giants have to offer this season.

Mayor Mitchel sat in a box with John Whalen, Treasurer of the New York Club, and he threw out the first ball. The ball was given to him in honor as a souvenir of the opener. McGraw had engraved his autograph on it.

One of the chief obstacles to the Giants' success during the afternoon was Dode Paskert in centre field. He made three dazzling catches which were nothing more nor less than plain robbery.

The excitement began early. In the first inning, when Stroud got wabbly and filled up the bases with two out, Whitted smashed a terrific drive to centre field, which Benny Kauff caught after a hard run. The bleachers were with Benny from that time on. Niehoff started the second inning with a single. Burns also got a hit, and George Chalmers, who acted out as the Phillies' boxman, sacrificed. Milton Stock, one of McGraw's former pupils, took this occasion to knock a double to left and score Niehoff and Burns. Stock got a couple of other hits during the afternoon, and he also made two of the wildest heaves that have ever whizzed over a first baseman's head.

Then the Giants Drew Up Again.

The Giants' adherents didn't have long to mourn, because McGraw's men came right back in the second and piled up three runs. Benny Kauff started the fun. He beat out a tap to short and stole second. Merkle singled and scored Kauff. Eddie Roush hit to centre, sending Merkle to third. McKenzie, the new third baseman, sacrificed all hands along a station, and then Bill Rariden produced a single to left centre which sent Merkle and Roush home and put the Giants in front.

The Phillies perpetrated awful destruction on Stroud in the fifth inning. Stock beat out a tap to third and Bancroft flied to McKechnie. Paskert singled, driving Stock home. Cravath doubled and scored Paskert. Fred Luderus immediately lifted a home run into the right field stand, sending Cravath before him, and the score was now 6 to 3 in the Phillies' favor.

In the sixth, however, the air cleared for a time. Fletcher rolled to Stock, who threw so high over Luderus's head that Fletcher went to second. Then Benny Kauff slammed a two-base hit so hard against the right field wall that it loosened the cement. Fletcher scored. Merkle singled and sent Kauff to third. Benny counted on Roush's single to centre.

Chalmers was quietly removed to parts unknown and George McQuillan took up the burden. McKechnie lined out to Cravath. Rariden popped to Neihoff and Palmero got a pass. Burns clipped a single to left and scored Merkle. Roush also tried to score on the hit, and was nailed at the plate on a pretty throw by Whitted.

That ended the inning, but the score was tied, so everybody was happy.

In the seventh, ninth, tenth, and eleventh innings the Giants had runners on the bases, but McQuillan pitched great ball when danger threatened and the batsmen of McGraw were unable to hammer down his service when a hit would have ended the fracas.

In the fatal twelfth Paskert, the first man up, hammered a terrific double against the right field wall. Cravath spanked a single to the same territory, Paskert raced home and the game was over. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b..6	1	3	2	2	0
Bancft, ss..4	0	0	3	2	0
Paskert, cf..6	2	1	2	3	0
Cravath, rf..5	1	2	5	0	1
Good, rf..0	0	0	0	0	0
Lud's, 1b..4	1	1	11	0	0
Whtd, lf..6	1	1	3	0	0
N'hoff, 2b..6	1	3	2	5	0
E. B's, c..3	1	1	4	1	0
Ch'm's, p..2	0	0	0	3	0
*Q'n, p..2	0	0	0	1	0
Total..44	7	13	36	15	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G. B's, lf..6	0	2	1	2	0
Doyle, 2b..5	0	0	3	3	
Pfe'r, ss..4	1	0	3	0	3
Kauff, cf..5	2	3	4	0	
M'kle, 1b..6	2	2	13	0	
Roush, rf..6	1	3	1	0	
McK'e, 3b..4	0	0	1	3	
†Kelly ...1	0	0	0	0	
R'den, c..4	0	1	7	3	
Stroud, p..1	0	0	0	0	
‡Rob'ston..1	0	0	0	0	
Palmero,p.2	0	0	0	2	
Total..46	6	11	36	14	

*Batted for McKechnie in twelfth inning.
†Batted for Stroud in fifth inning.
‡Batted for Stock, 3.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0—7
New York	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Stock, (2,) Cravath, Niehoff, Kauff, Paskert. Home run—Luderus. Stolen bases—Kauff, Stock, G. Burns, (2,) Roush. Sacrifice hits—Chalmers, Bancroft, McKechnie, Fletcher, Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 10; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; off Palmero, 2; off Chalmers, 1; off McQuillen, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Stroud, 9 hits, 6 runs in five innings; off Palmero, 4 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Chalmers, 7 hits, 5 runs in five innings, (none out in the sixth inning of) off McQuillen, 4 hits in seven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Stroud, (Luderus;) by Chalmers, (Kauff;) by Palmero, (E. Burns.) Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Palmero, 4; by Chalmers, 1; by McQuillen, 1. Passed balls—E. Burns. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes.

CARDINALS BUNCH HITS.

Consecutive Batting in Two Innings Defeats Pirates, 5 to 0.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 20.—St. Louis defeated Pittsburgh 5 to 0 in the opening game of the local season today. The visitors scored three runs in the second inning on triples by Long, Betzel and Hornsby and Snyder's sacrifice fly and two more in the seventh on hits by Rescher, Beck and Smith and Voix's error. Manager Callahan of the Pirates was ordered off the field in the first inning for disputing a decision. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R'cher, lf..4	1	2	2	0	0
Beck, 3b..4	1	2	0	6	0
Smith, cf..3	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, 1b..4	0	0	11	0	0
Long, rf..4	1	1	3	0	0
Betzel, 2b..3	1	1	1	4	3
Husby, ss..4	1	1	0	1	4
Snyder, c..3	0	0	5	0	0
Meadow, p..2	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..33	5	8	*26	13	1

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, 1b..4	0	1	5	0	0
Carey, lf..3	0	1	1	4	0
B'ney, cf..3	0	0	2	0	0
H'm'n, rf..3	0	0	3	0	0
Wag'r, ss..3	0	0	3	2	0
Sch'tz, 2b..4	0	2	0	2	0
Vlox, 3b..2	0	0	1	1	1
Smidt, c..4	0	1	9	3	0
Mamaux,p.0	0	0	0	0	0
†Madden...1	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper, p.1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wilson ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobs, p..0	0	0	0	1	0
§Baird ..1	0	0	0	0	0
Total..30	0	5	27	9	

*Johnston out for interference at third base by coacher.
†Batted for Mamaux in second inning.
‡Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
§Batted for Jacobs in ninth inning.
Errors—Betzel, Snyder, Schultz, (2,) Vlox.

St Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hits—Long, Betzel, Hornsby, Carey. Stolen bases—Johnston, Barney, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Smith. Sacrifice fly—Snyder. Double plays—Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller; Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 7; off Mamaux, 1; off Cooper, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 5 hits, no runs in eight innings, (one out in ninth; off Sallee, no hits, no runs in one inning; off Mamaux, 3 hits, 3 runs in two innings; off Cooper, 5 hits, 1 run in five innings; off Jacobs, no hits, no runs in two innings. Struck out—By Meadows, 3; by Sallee, 1; by Mamaux, 1; by Cooper, 5; by Jacobs, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-four minutes. Umpires — Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

Magee's Left Wrist Fractured.

BOSTON, April 20.—An x-ray examination of Sherwood Magee's left forearm showed that the Braves' left fielder suffered a wrist fracture in the game yesterday at Philadelphia. Magee was hit by a ball pitched by Bender in the ninth inning, but the seriousness of the injury was not discovered until today. He will be out of the game for at least a month.

Donovan Sends Tipple to Orioles.

Dan Tipple, the pitcher who was purchased from the Indianapolis Club of the American Association last season for $9,000, has been relaesed to the Baltimore Club of the International League. Tipple may be recalled by the Yankees next Fall.

Pirates Send Madden to Syracuse.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—Eugene Madden, an outfielder, was today released by the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club to the Syracuse club of the New York State League, under an optional agreement.

Jack Dalton to Play for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—Jack Dalton, who was with the Buffalo Federal League team last year and with the Brooklyn Nationals in 1914, has been signed by the Detroit club, according to announcement today. Dalton is an outfielder and batted above .300 in the Federal League.

Southern Association.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 8; New Orleans, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 2.
At Chattanooga—Nashville, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
Memphis at Little Rock—Rain.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; St. Paul, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 5; Kansas City, 4.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6.
(Twelve innings.)
Boston, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
(Eleven innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 12; New York, 4.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland at St. Louis,
(Wet grounds.)
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	5	3	.625
Boston	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	3	.571
Chicago	3	4	.429
Pittsburgh	3	5	.375
Brooklyn	1	3	.250
New York	1	4	.200

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	6	2	.780
New York	3	2	.600
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Washington	4	3	.571
Chicago	5	4	.556
Detroit	4	4	.500
Cleveland	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	0	6	.000

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis,
Chicago at Detroit.

DODGERS' POOR WORK SPOILS BOSTON GAME

Braves Hammer Coombs and Marquard for Eight Runs in Four Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, MASS, April 20.—The Boston Braves made a fine start on their big home field today, following their flag-raising by shutting out the Brooklyn Dodgers, 8 to 0. It was a slow game, in which the loose playing of Brooklyn in the first two innings killed interest. Really it was no contest, for in the first inning the Braves batted over four runs against Jack Coombs, getting three against Rube Marquard in the second inning and one in the third while Rube was still working.

Wheezer Dell took up the Brooklyn burden midway in the game, the Bostons failing to do any scoring against him, although they hit him freely. Young Barnes pitched throughout for the Braves, Brooklyn's seven hits coming in four different innings.

In the second, after the Braves had a four-run lead, the Dodgers got three singles, but could not score. This was their only chance to make a contest of the game, and when they failed it seemed simply a case of striving to get through quickly.

The Bostons scored four times in the first inning. Maranville was passed. Evers bunted safely, but was forced out by Wilhoit. Collins rolled out to Daubert, Maranville scoring. Konetchy walked, and a double by Smith scored Wilhoit. Compton singled, bringing in Konetchy and Smith.

In the second inning Cutshaw made three errors, two being fumbles and the other a wide throw to the plate. These, with a pass and a batter being hit, made the three runs come easily.

The Braves' point in the fourth would not have been scored had it not been for a bad throw by Mowrey after Collins had been caught between third base and the plate.

The Braves did all their scoring on ten hits, against seven for the Dodgers. Barnes worked well in the pinches, but had an easy time, as Brooklyn did not take the game seriously after the fourth inning, when eight runs behind.

P. D. Haughton's first appearance as President of the Braves was recognized by the Harvard College class of 1899, of which he is a member. The class attended in a body and gave him a floral piece. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'yle, ss..3	1	0	3	7	
Evers, 2b..4	1	2	2	2	
Wh'it, rf..5	0	0	2	0	
C'lins, lf..5	2	1	0	0	
K'chy, 1b..3	1	2	12	0	
Smith, 3b..3	1	1	2	2	
C'ton, cf..4	0	1	2	0	
Gowdy, c..4	0	1	4	0	
Barnes, p..2	0	0	0	2	
Total..33	8	10	27	12	

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	0	0	3	0	
D'bert, 1b..4	0	0	9	2	
Mow'y, 3b..4	0	0	0	3	
Wheat, lf..3	0	1	1	0	
M'rey, 3b..4	0	1	2	2	
C'shw,2b..4	0	0	4	4	
Dell, ss..2	0	0	2	0	
Coombs, p..1	0	0	0	1	
M'q'rd, p..0	0	0	0	1	
Del'n, p....1	0	0	0	2	
†Johnston..1	0	0	0	0	
O'Mara ..1	0	0	0	0	
‡Getz 1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	0	2	24	15	

*Batted for Marquard in fifth inning.
†Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Dell in ninth inning.
Errors—Mowrey, Cutshaw, (3,) Olson.

Boston	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Konetchy. Double play—Mowrey to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coombs, 3; off Marquard, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coombs, 3 hits, 4 runs in one and one-third innings; off Marquard, 2 hits, no runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Dell, 5 hits, no runs in four innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Evers;) by Barnes, (Wheat.) Struck out—By Coombs, 1; by Dell, 1; by Barnes, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

THIRTY MEN IN GAME.

Saier Drives Out Hit in Eleventh for Cubs That Defeats Reds.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A slashing single by Victor Saier sent over the run today that gave Chicago its opening game on the new north side grounds in an eleven-inning battle with Cincinnati by the score of 7 to 6. Thirty men took part in the contest, seventeen Cubs and thirteen Reds, and the last few innings saw pinch hitters and pitchers changed about two to the round. Each side used four pitchers. The Cubs were three runs behind in the eighth inning and counted two. In the ninth a single by Flack and a double by Zimmerman tied the score, and Williams's double and Saier's single, made after Schulz purposely passed Zimmerman, scored the winning run in the eleventh. The game was a lively exhibition of batting by both teams. Fischer led for Chicago with four hits and was deprived of a fifth by a spectacular one-hand catch by Griffith. Beall's home run in the sixth was his third hit and put Cincinnati in the lead. Killifer duplicated Griffith's catch of the liner by Flack in the eleventh inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mann, lf..3	0	0	0	0	
McC'y, 2b..1	0	0	0	4	2
Flack, rf..4	2	1	2	2	0
J. W's, cf..4	2	2	2	1	0
Z'man, 3b..5	0	1	3	1	0
Saier, 1b..5	1	3	12	0	0
M'gan, ss..3	0	0	2	4	1
D'lan, ss..2	0	0	0	2	0
F'cher, c..5	2	4	7	2	0
Y'kes, 2b..1	0	1	2	0	0
Sch'tz, lf..1	0	0	1	0	0
H'drix, p..2	0	0	0	0	0
Seton, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Lav'r, p..0	0	0	0	0	0
Pack'd, p.1	0	0	0	0	1
*Zwilling..1	0	0	0	0	0
†Archer ..1	0	1	0	0	0
Total..39	7	15	33	16	

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf..6	1	3	1	1	
H'zog, ss..5	1	2	5	2	
Chase, 1b..5	0	1	9	0	
Griff'th, rf..5	1	1	2	2	
Groh, 3b..4	0	1	4	3	
Beall, lf..4	1	3	5	0	
L'den, 2b..5	0	1	0	1	
Clarke, c..4	0	1	6	1	
S'n'der, p..4	2	1	0	1	
Toney, p..0	0	0	0	0	
McK'ry, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Schulz, p..1	0	0	0	0	
‡Mollwitz.1	0	0	0	0	
Total..44	6	15	31	12	

*Batted for Seaton in seventh inning.
†Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Toney in ninth inning.
§One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Mulligan, (3,) Schneider.

Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1—7
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Griffith, Louden, Groh, Killifer, Fischer, Saier, Zimmerman, Williams. Home run—Beall. Stolen bases—Griffith, Flack. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Killifer, Yerkes, Williams. Double plays—Mulligan and Saier; Fischer and Zimmerman; Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 16; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 4; off Schulz, 2; off Hendrix, 5; off Lavender, 1; off Packard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 8 hits and 3 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Toney, 2 hits and 1 run in one inning; off McKenry, 2 hits and 1 run in one-third of an inning; off Schulz, 3 hits and 2 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Hendrix, 8 hits and 2 runs in six and two-thirds innings; off Seaton, no hits and no runs in one-third of an inning; off Lavender, 3 hits and no runs in one inning; off Packard, 4 hits and no runs in three innings. Hit by pitchers—By Schneider, (Williams;) by Hendrix, (Herzog.) Struck out—By Schneider, 4; by Hendrix, 3; by Seaton, 1; by Packard, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game—Three hours.

Scores of Other Games.

At College Park, Md.—Maryland Aggies, 2; Princeton, 1.
At Washington, D. C.—Catholic University, 13; Howard, 8.
At Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 8; Holy Cross, 4.
At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 13; Boston College, 11. (Ten innings.)
At Utica, N. Y.—Lafayette, 6; Utica, 3.
At Binghamton, N. Y.—Binghamton, 6; Rochester, 5.
At New London, Conn.—Providence, 3; New London, 1.
At Raleigh, N. C.—Penn State, 3; North Carolina A. and M., 3.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 11; Yale, 10.
At Syracuse—Bucknell, 8; Syracuse, 6.
At Hartford, Conn.—Toronto, 5; Hartford, 4.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michigan, 5; Olivet College, 0.
At Storrs, Conn.—Wesleyan, 13; Connecticut Aggies, 0.

TIGERS WIN IN NINTH.

Heilmann's Drive Into Crowd Sends in Run That Beats White Sox.

DETROIT, Mich., April 20.—Heilmann's two-base drive into the crowd in left field sent Veach home in the ninth inning with the run that gave Detroit a 2 to 1 victory over Chicago in the first home game of the season. After two were out in Chicago's half of the eighth Felsch knocked the ball over the left field fence for Chicago's only run. Opening the ninth for Detroit, Vitt singled, he advanced on Cobb's out, and scored on Veach's single. Veach went to second on the throw-in and then came Heilmann's hit. Covelesk pitched great ball until the eighth inning and Wolfgang never was in danger until the final inning. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss..4	0	0	1	1	
Vitt, 3b..4	1	1	0	2	
Cobb, cf..4	0	3	1	0	
Veach, lf..4	1	1	1	1	0
H'ger, rf..3	0	0	1	0	
H'm'n, 1b..1	0	2	9	0	
Young, 2b..3	0	0	2	3	
Stuge, c...3	0	1	7	1	
Covel'e, p..2	0	0	1	3	
Boland, p..0	0	0	0	0	
†Kav'gh ..1	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	2	9	27	10	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felsch, cf..4	1	1	3	2	0
W'ver, 3b..3	0	1	0	0	2
E. C's, 2b..4	0	0	4	5	
F'nler, 1b..4	0	0	13	0	
J'kson, lf..4	0	0	0	0	
J. C's, rf..4	0	0	0	0	
Schalk, c..2	0	1	3	8	
Terry, ss..3	0	1	4	2	
W'lg'g, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..31	1	6*	28	18	

*Two out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Covelesk in eighth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Stanage, Heilmann, Weaver. Home run—Felsch. Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 5. Bases on balls—Off Covelesk, 1; off Wolfgang, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Covelesk, 0 hits in 1 run in eight innings; off Wolfgang, 9 hits 2 runs in nine innings; off Boland, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Covelesk, 4; by Wolfgang, 3; by Boland, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill. Time of game, 1:35.

BOSTON WINS EASILY.

Lowly Athletics Make Weak Stand Against World's Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Boston had an easy time winning the opening game of the American League season here today, the score being 7 to 1. Bad fielding by Oldring, who made a fumble and misjudged a fly by Shorten in the first inning, gave Boston a lead of four runs. Ruth had no difficulty in preventing the home team from scoring, except in one inning. Before the game there was a parade of the players of the two teams to the flag pole, where a new flag was unfurled. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf..5	2	2	2	1	
Scott, ss..4	1	2	2	2	
H'zell, 1b..3	1	1	8	0	
H'ksen, cf..4	2	1	2	1	
Sh'rten, lf..4	1	2	1	0	
Mclk, 2b..4	0	1	2	2	
Barry, 2b..3	0	0	2	0	
Thomas, c..4	0	1	8	0	
Ruth, p....4	0	0	0	3	
Total...34	7	11	27	12	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt, ss..4	0	0	2	5	
Walsh, rf..4	0	0	2	0	
Strunk, cf..4	0	0	1	0	
O'Ring, lf..3	0	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b..4	0	0	2	1	
McA's, 1b..4	0	0	9	1	
Pick, 3b..2	0	0	0	2	1
Meyer, c..4	1	2	4	3	
Bush, p...0	0	0	0	0	
W'ver, p..2	0	0	1	3	
Ray, p....0	0	0	0	0	
*Morgan, ..1	0	0	0	0	
‡Stauer ..0	0	0	0	0	
Total...32	1	5	27	18	

*Batted for Weaver in seventh inning.
†Batted for Ray in ninth inning.
Errors—Hooper (2,) Oldring, Pick, Meyer, Lajoie.

Boston	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Three-base hit—Shorten. Stolen bases—Hooper, Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Scott. Sacrifice fly—Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 3; off Witt, 1; off Weaver, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Bush, 4 hits, 4 runs in 1 inning; off Weaver, 6 hits, 1 run in 8 innings; off Ray, 1 hit, no runs, in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ray, (Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By Ruth, 5; by Weaver, 2; by Ray, 2. Wild pitches—By Bush, 1; by Ruth, 1. Umpires—Messrs Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

COLUMBIA WINS AGAIN.

Manhattan College Nine Vanquished on South Field, 9 to 3.

Columbia won five straight baseball victories by defeating Manhattan College yesterday afternoon, on South Field, by a score of 9 to 3. The play was slow and uninteresting for the first few innings, partly because of the cold wind that blew across the field, but as the game progressed both nines began to take fielding chances and several spectacular plays were made. Bunny Buonaguro, the freshman shortstop for Columbia, who has averaged three hits in each of the five games this season, was the star yesterday. In four trips to the plate he got three hits, one of which was a home run, and in the field he made two put outs at second base after handling bad throws from the catcher. Don Beck, Columbia's hard-hitting southpaw, was assigned to right field yesterday and got three hits out of four attempts. Eddie Shea was on the mound for the winners until the seventh inning, when George Smith succeeded him. Shea had a good day, allowing only four hits and making a home run.

O'Connor pitched erratic ball for Manhattan, although he pulled himself out of some bad holes, notwithstanding the weak support of his infielders. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b..3	1	1	2	2	1
Laird, cf..4	1	1	2	1	0
B'guro, ss..4	1	1	3	2	1
M'st'n, lb..5	1	0	5	3	
Beck, rf..4	1	1	3	2	1
Hauck, 3b..4	1	1	1	1	2
B'son, lf..3	1	1	1	1	0
Lane, c...3	0	0	0	13	1
Saca, p...2	1	2	0	1	
Smith, p..2	0	0	0	0	
N'man ...0	0	0	0	0	
Temple, c.0	0	0	0	1	1
Total..34	9	12	27	11	

MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'm'n, cf..2	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf..4	0	0	1	0	0
McL

TIGER CREW BEATS HARVARD BY INCHES

Leads Throughout Course and Has Enough Power to Withstand Final Spurt.

CRIMSON JUNIORS VICTORS

Take Preliminary Race Easily—Captain Cochran of Princeton and Savage Heroes of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 20.—In the first race of the 1916 season here today the Princeton oarsmen forced the stem of their shell across the finish line just a bare six inches ahead of the prow of the Harvard boat and snatched the narrowest of victories in a speed duel that will go down in Princeton rowing history for many a year.

It was a frantic crowd of spectators that saw the most spectacular finish ever seen on Lake Carnegie. The two boats had entered the final stretch of the mile and seven-eighths course with the Orange and Black leading by a few feet. The Harvard rowers spurted with all the power they possessed and the Tiger oarsmen had barely strength left to reply to the challenge. But it proved enough, for Alfred Noyes, the judge at the finish, declared the Orange and Black men the winners and agreed with Lieutenant Ingram, the referee, that six inches best indicated the margin of water that lay between the stems of the two boats at the final mark.

In the first race of the day the Harvard junior oarsmen easily rowed their way to a victory over the Princeton junior boat. The Cambridge crew took the lead at the start and was a little more than two lengths in the van when the finish line was passed.

The official time for the 'Varsity race was 9 minutes 12½ seconds for the victors, with Harvard's time placed at 9 minutes 13 seconds. The Harvard juniors made the course in 9 minutes 46 seconds, while Princeton's time was 9 minutes 55 seconds.

It was just 5 o'clock when the two 'Varsity eights lined up for the start. The sun was low in the west and barely a ripple stirred on Lake Carnegie as Lieutenant Ingram gave the starting signal.

Tiger's Crew Takes Early Lead.

Both eights caught the water at a rapid stroke in the struggle for the lead at the start. The contest proved bitter, but Captain Cochran kept his men to a fast gait until they had jumped into a lead of about a quarter of a length at the quarter-mile post. Both crews started with thirty-eight strokes to the minutes, and each had dropped to thirty-two at the two-furlong mark. Steadily and surely the heavy, powerful sweep of the Princeton oarsmen was taking them ahead of the visitors' boat, and the Tiger Captain made his men pull stroke for stroke with the Harvard crew, until at the three-quarter-mile mark Princeton's advantage was three-quarters of a length. Here both crews steadied down to a slower stroke, saving their strength for later spurts.

Harvard, just before the mile post, raised the beat to thirty-four strokes to the minute, and Princeton answered the challenge. The latter also saw the Tigers half a length in the lead and fighting hard to retain their advantage. Lund, who stroked the Harvard crew that Messrs. Haines and Herrick took to a victorious tour in England a few years ago, beat all his energy to the task of overtaking the leading boat, and the struggle was on in bitter earnest. The Crimson gained slowly but Princeton retained a margin of about a quarter of a boat length at the last flag on the course, indicating a mile and a half of water traversed.

Crossed Line Almost Together.

Just at this point the breeze, which had been so slight as to be almost unnoticed, sprang up and began to tell on the oarsmen. Harvard hit up the stroke to thirty-six as the finish line drew near, while Captain Cochran called on the last ounce of strength that his men possessed. Inch by inch the Harvard crew crept up and the two eights crossed the finish line on the closest of terms.

Spectators crowded on the edge of the lake were in doubt about the result, for it was impossible to tell from the shore whether or not the Crimson men had not caught the Tigers on their last stroke. Many considered it a dead heat, but most conceded the race to Princeton. The announcement of the judges that Princeton had won by a six-inch margin told the story of the narrowest victory ever snatched by the Tiger oarsmen.

Meanwhile it was a very weak set of men that grinned joyfully in the Princeton 'Varsity boat. Most of them had used up their last ounce of strength in answering the call to that final killing spurt. Captain Cochran at stroke was ready to rest for a while, and Savage at bow felt himself entitled to ten minutes' rest. Both of these men had played a mighty part in the Princeton victory, and neither was able to pay much heed to the shouts of the students who had remained over for the only crew race scheduled to take place in Princeton this year. The whole Princeton boat was on the point of exhaustion, while Harvard finished the stronger, and had the distance been a few yards further, the Crimson would certainly have snatched the victory.

Fine Work of Cochran and Savage.

To Captain Cochran and to Savage goes the chief credit for the Princeton victory. The former occupied the stroke position in the race, although last year all his experience had been gleaned further up in the boat. He answered every call made upon him, and his men followed him in magnificent style. Weighing a meagre 160 pounds, he made up in nerve and wiry strength what he lacked in weight, and showed himself able to spend his last ounce of power in the final spurt.

The work of Savage was noticeable throughout the race, but especially in the final spurt. His mates were working wildly, but seemed weak. Otis, at 3, was twitching his head from side to side as if exhausted, but Savage pulled for two oars. When the final stroke had been given, he sank down helplessly, having drained every bit of strength that he possessed. Lee and Gadebusch also rowed an excellent race.

Lund, at stroke, and Talcott, at 7, worked with Captain Morgan to the best advantage for the Crimson eight. The Cambridge crew possessed undoubted strength, but the ability of the Tiger oarsmen to withstand the spurt of their opponents until the last possible moment prevented a Crimson victory. Had Harvard started its final dash earlier, a different story might have been told.

A Triumph for Dr. Spaeth.

The result was a victory for Dr. Spaeth and his favorite stroke. With green material and a squad of light men, he put together a crew that had form near enough to perfection to set at naught the experience and weight of their opponents. The Tiger crew throughout bit the water cleanly, and there was little sign of a splash even as they fought doggedly in the final sprints. Harvard's power was furiously spent but form proved sufficient to give the Tigers their six-inch margin and a victorious day.

In the first race of the afternoon between the junior crews, of the two universities the Harvard boat had a decided advantage in both blade work and power. At the starting signal from Lieutenant Ingram the Crimson second boat shot into the van. Princeton fought hard for the lead in the first quarter of a mile, and it looked for a time as if she might succeed, but it was only a desperate spurt that used up a great deal of the strength of the oarsmen.

As the two boats flashed past the half-mile post the Harvard junior shell had an advantage of half a length and increased this lead to a full length by the time the mile mark was reached. The Tiger crew began to falter in blade work and from the banks appeared to be exhausted from the early spurts.

Over Two Lengths Between Shells.

The Harvard oarsmen, appearing to grow stronger and stronger as they neared the finish line, shot past the judges with over two lengths of open water between them and the Princeton boat. Both crews were rowing thirty-four strokes to the minute as they neared the finish, but the blade work of the Tiger crew was ragged.

The inability of the members of the Princeton second crew to keep the stroke is accounted for largely by the fact that the coaching staff was undecided as to the personnel of the aggregation up to the last day and made several eleventh hour shifts.

Dr. Spaeth, the Princeton coach, smiled in satisfied fashion as he spread his hands apart to indicate by how much his eight had won in the Varsity race. He had no false hopes concerning the second crew, as he realized the disadvantage under which its members were struggling.

Alfred Noyes, reminded of his undergraduate races of Oxford, enjoyed the race immensely. "It takes a good crew to row itself out," he said, "and that the Princeton crew did. It was a rattling good race, a close race all the way through." Both Herrick and Haines maintained rigidly their traditional policy of saying nothing. Captain Morgan also declined to comment on the result.

The Princeton crew having won its first race of the season will begin later in the week its further development. The coaches will grant vacations to the men until next Tuesday, when all will report for daily practice until the university reopens on Monday.

The crews were boated as follows:

	HARVARD.	Height.	Weight.	Age.
Bow—Potter, '17		5.11	169	20
2—Parsons, '16		6.0	178	22
3—Cabot, '17		5.9	174	21
4—Taylor, '18		6.0½	189	20
5—Stebbins, '17		6.3	189	20
6—Morgan, (Capt.,) '16		5.8	169	22
7—Talcott, '16		6.1	180	22
Stroke—Lund, '16		6.1	172	22
Cox—Kreger, '17		5.6	118	22
Average		6.0	175½	21
	PRINCETON.			
Stroke—Cochran,(Capt.,) '17		6.2	160	23
7—Paull, '17		6.2½	165	20
6—Gadebusch, '18		6.3½	183	21
5—Ingersoll, '17		6.5½	177	22
4—Lee, '16		6.4½	185	21
3—Otis, '16		6.2½	180	20
2—Delavoy, '17		6.1	167	21
Bow—Savage, '17		5.10	162	20
Cox—Sikes, '16		5.4½	106	20
Average		6.2	167	21

Princeton Junior—Bow, McCann; 2, Moore; 3, Starr; 4, Chaster; 5, Leeb; 6, Ten Broeck; 7, Jewett; stroke, Sturges; cox, Harrison.

Harvard Junior—Bow, Higginson; 2, Busk; 3, Herick; 4, Wiggin; 5, J. Middendorf; 6, H. Middendorf; 7, Quimby; stroke, White; cox, Cameron.

YALE CAPTAIN WINS TOSS.

Gets Outside Course on Schuylkill for Race with Quakers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 20.—Yale University oarsmen won their first point in the race with the University of Pennsylvania crews, to be rowed Saturday afternoon on the Schuylkill River, when Captain Seth Low of the Elis today twice outguessed Captain William E. Chickering when a coin was flipped in the air to decide which crew should have the outside course.

The outside course is considered the better and Captain Low knew his ground, or rather his water, when he elected to take a short start over the Penn oarsmen. The slight handicap is given to make up for the distance lost by the turn in the river on the way down the course to the finish.

Both squads of oarsmen were on the river this morning, taking advantage of the good weather to put on the finishing touches for their race on Saturday. None of the crews took a hard workout, but they went through short sprints and rowed about three miles.

Pennsylvania was the first to take to the water. Coach Wright had his eights out at 10:30 o'clock and took them for an easy paddle as far as the trolley bridge. Here they turned and rowed a quarter mile sprint from the half-mile mark to the head of the island. The oarsmen swung the oars along at a fast clip, but the time for the distance was not announced. The crews practiced racing starts on the way back to the boat house.

Just as the Penn crews were landing, Coach Rickalls sent his Yale eights on the water. The Eli oarsmen did a practice row similar to that of their rivals. The eights mixed in a few sprints with their easy paddling. A long, slow stroke was used, slower than that used by either of the Penn crews.

The spirit existing between the rival crews is of the best. This afternoon they attended a dress rehearsal of the Mask and Wig production at the University of Pennsylvania, and tonight the Yale men were the guests of the Penn squad at a dinner given in the up-river house of the Undine Barge Club.

COURTNEY CUTS HIS SQUAD.

Drops Two Crews from Training Table, Keeping 24 Oarsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 20.—The Cornell crew training table squad was cut from forty to twenty-four men by Coach Charles E. Courtney today. He now has just enough men at the table to make up the crews which will be taken to Poughkeepsie.

The crews dropped from the table were the third 'Varsity and second freshman eights, both of which, however, will continue rowing. If members of either should show especial promise Courtney will take them back to the table. The freshman eight was materially altered before the cut was made. The training table squad is now as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Morgan; 2, Bird; 3, Lund; 4, Andrus; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, Fernow; stroke, Colpoys; coxswain, Chandler.

Junior 'Varsity—Bow, Othus; 2, Courtney; 3, Kirkland; 4, Lytle; 5, Farnsworth; 6, Stahl; 7, Brower; stroke, Kingsland; coxswain, Irwin.

Freshman—Bow, Hooker; 2, Pierce; 3, Hoffman; 4, Cushman; 5, Chase; 6, Short; 7, Quick; stroke, Aloe; coxswain, Hendrie.

GUINNESS FINED AS SPEEDER

British Brewer Lectured by Magistrate for Delay in Appearing.

Benjamin Guinness, living at 8 Washington Square, a member of the family of brewers of Dublin, Ireland, pleaded guilty to violating the speed laws on Sunday last as a second offense before Magistrate Kochendorfer in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday, and was fined $50, which he paid.

Instead of appearing in court on Tuesday, Mr. Guinness turned the incident over to his attorney, who wanted the case disposed of without the presence of Mr. Guinness. Magistrate Kochendorfer spoke about issuing a warrant, but Mr. Guinness appeared later.

In answer to a question, Mr. Guinness said he was an Englishman.

"If you were in England would you have to appear in court in answer to a summons?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Yes," answered Mr. Guinness. Then continuing, he said: "I meant no disrespect to the Court, but was under the impression that all that was necessary would be to be represented here by my attorney."

He was assured that that custom did not prevail.

Certain Gems Getting Scarce.

One of the features of the local market for gems at the present time is the growing scarcity of fine rubies, sapphires, and emeralds. From all reports, there is no possibility of the supply being increased to any extent for some time to come, for the reason that the amount on hand in the primary markets is also exceedingly meagre. One of the prominent local importing firms received a letter yesterday from its agent in India in which he said that, though he had been keeping his eyes "peeled" for the last several months, he had seen no stones that he considered good enough to buy for this market. Fine, large pearls are also scarce and high. The heavy call for aquamarines here is rapidly exhausting the available supply of rough stones, and the cutters are beginning to get worried. Brazil is the chief source of supply, but poor transportation facilities since the outbreak of the war, coupled with limited mining operations, have kept the supply of rough at a low level.

GERMANY WILL SEND 15,000 TONS OF DYES

Temporarily Lifts Embargo to Aid American Industries Which Are in Need of Product.

MUST BE CONSUMED HERE

Washington Will Make Representations to England to Insure Safe Arrival of the Cargoes.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The German Government has agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, lack of which has seriously affected the American textile manufacturers. Notification to this effect was contained in a note delivered today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Secretary Lansing.

The communication explains that while Germany refused at first to permit exportation of dyestuffs unless they be exchanged for American goods, now excluded from Germany by the British blockade, after careful consideration of the situation it has been seen "that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs," and the Imperial German Government now is prepared to make "a single exception" in permitting exportation in this instance. It is required only that the dyestuffs shall be consumed by American manufacturers and not be re-exported to Great Britain or her allies.

It is expected that the State Department immediately will make representations to Great Britain to insure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in this country. A translation of the text of today's communication, addressed by Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, follows:

In pursuance of conferences with the State Department, I have submitted to my Government the question of the export of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs from Germany to meet the urgent needs of American manufacturers as laid before you by their representatives. As you are aware, the so-called blockade which the countries at war with Germany have instituted has resulted in a complete cessation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany, whereby non-contraband goods and traditional articles of mutual goods, destined for the civilian population, can no longer be imported into Germany; and merchandise of German origin, even though shipped from neutral ports and owned by citizens of the United States, has been forcibly removed from neutral ships. In consequence thereof, the German Government has had to adhere to the principle that the export of German goods could be permitted only in exchange for American goods.

The German Government has, however, seen with regret, after careful consideration of the situation, that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs, and, without prejudice to its insistence as to the unjustifiable character of the blockade, the German Government declares itself prepared to make a single exception, strictly limited to the shipment of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs referred to, the export of which has been sought by American interests for almost a year.

Such shipments must, of course, be made under guarantee which will satisfactorily assure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in the United States for consumption by the American manufacturers and under adequate provision against their re-export to countries at war with Germany.

The concession made by Germany is the result of a long series of negotiations between the State Department and the German Embassy. Small quantities of dyestuffs have from time to time been released by Germany for the use of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This is the first large shipment for commercial purposes which has been permitted.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Interpretation of the Tariff Law on Various Imports.

Jute bagging patches, some of them with a single word stenciled on them, were imported by the Texas & Pacific Railway Company. The Collector took duty at 35 per cent. as "manufactures of vegetable fibre." The importers sought free entry as "bagging for cotton," and brought the matter before the Board of General Appraisers. Judge Waite said, in his decision for the board yesterday, that while the stenciling cut no figure, the railway company failed to prove that the patches were not made or treated in one of the ways calculated to limit their entry duty free. The Collector was accordingly affirmed, and the protest overruled.

The Strohmeyer & Arpe Company imported paste made of pigs' livers, with and without truffles, put up in small hermetically sealed tins. Collector Malone took duty at 15 per cent. under the unenumerated manufactured article provision, whereas the commodity was claimed free of duty as "meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved." Judge Waite said that prepared meat of the pig was not distinguished or separated by the tariff law from other prepared meats. The decision, coincided in by Judge Hay, sustained the protest as to the pig meat or paste packed without the truffles, but affirmed the Collector's classification where the tins contained both meat and truffles.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, lost in a claim that surveyors' compasses should be admitted to entry at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal, not plated with gold or silver." The Collector returned them at 25 per cent. as "surveyors' instruments." Judge Sullivan held that the firm had not proved its contention and affirmed the assessment. The same concern protested the classification of magnifying glasses. The board sustained the claim that duty accrued at 25 per cent., by similitude to microscopes. The tax of 35 per cent. as optical instruments was reversed.

The Mexican Telegraph Company objected to the action of the Collector at Galveston in taking 50 per cent. duty on centrepieces for time recorders. Duty was levied at the rate named as "articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in part of platinum." Twenty per cent. tax was claimed as articles made of one or several kinds of metal other than platinum. Judge Fischer, affirming the Collector, said that testimony merely negatived the theory that platinum was the component material of chief value without definitely showing which of the remaining components—brass, aluminium, and rubber—present in the articles was in chief value, it necessarily followed that the claim filed would have to be overruled for lack of proof.

V. C. Squire, Detroit, was upheld in the claim that importations of catgut were free of duty under the tariff provision reading "catgut, whipgut, or wormgut, unmanufactured." The testimony on behalf of the importer was that the catgut was not used in the condition imported as strings for musical instruments, but must be subjected to processes of stretching and wiring before it was capable of such use. The Collector was reversed in levying 20 per cent. as manufactured catgut suitable for musical instrument strings.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company made importations at New Orleans of various kinds of merchandise. Dissatisfied with the Collector's classification, the railroad appealed to the board for a review. When the case came up for trial the Government counsel pointed out that the company's protest was not filed within thirty days after the ascertainment and liquidation of the duties. As the railroad's attorney was unable to controvert this statement, the board dismissed the protest as invalid on the ground that it was not filed within the time prescribed by law.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber looking at samples plush and pile fabric coats; 10th floor, 14 W. 30th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 127 West 17th St., fifth floor.

COATS. —Jobbers looking at Fall mixture coats. Room 1123, 1,133 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber ready to look at Fall coats. Fourth floor, 26 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach cloth will be looked at by jobbers every morning. Eleventh floor, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—Large Western jobbing house will look at Fall coats, $3.75 to $15., Room 1,910, 15 East 26th St.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for silk dresses, quantity no object; spot cash. Call Friday morning.' Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

DRESSES. — Jobber looking at Summer dresses and skirts. Room 503, 1,161 B'way.

PALM BEACH and linen suits wanted by jobber. 168 Madison Av., 7th floor.

PALM BEACH SUITS wanted. Call today and Saturday, I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

PALM BEACH SUITS.—Jobbers looking at, 33-39 West 34th, Room 504.

POPLINS, GABARDINES, and Satins.—Will buy for cash. Jacob Sperber, 20 W. 33d St.

SHADOW FLOUNCES, 15 and 16 inches; cheap. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Palm Beach suits and coats; also white chinchilla coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for quantity of suits, coats, dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Call Friday morning. Ben. F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

TUSSAH SILK JACQUARDS.—Large designs, all colors, chiefly black. L 370 Times

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOAS and COLLARETTES in stock for immediate delivery. African Ostrich Feather Company, 85-89 Bleecker St.

BUTTONS.—Jet trimming; large quantity; close out. Room 73, 58 Union Square.

COATS.—Misses', children's, and infants'; large quantities on our racks; come and pick them out. Cass & Rosenthal, 158 West 27th St.

COATS.—500 cloth suits and coats on hand for immediate delivery. Marvel Cloak and Suit Co., 114 5th Av. Chelsea 9087.

COATS and SUITS.—Stock on hand, taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs close out, $3.75 to $12. Hirsch, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out. Simon Shapiro, 18 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINE, white and flesh, good quality, for sale. Madison Square 9250.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, genuine, 30 cards, 18 prizes, for cheap premiums. Spring 5846.

DRESSES.—Silks, crepes, cotton, all jobs, cheap. 5th floor, 30 E. 20th.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

POPLIN SUITS.—Balance of silk and wool poplin suits to close out at low prices. D. Gutman & Co., 43 West 24th.

SERGE Amoskeag 7301 black, navy; also shepherd checks, for sale to manufacturers only. Telephone Lemberg, Madison Sq. 4186.

SERGE.—Botany, navy serge at 97½; 6 per cent off; also Garfield, Gabardines, in green and tan. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

SERGES.—Gliberts, 15830 navy; American, 90409½ navy, for sale. Telephone Madison Square 2257.

SKIRTS.—1,500; 2 styles, assorted colors, on hand, immediate delivery at sacrifice price. Liebermann & Dorf, 1,239 Broadway.

SNAP-FASTENERS.—Lowest prices. Order now. Greeley 3006. 47 W. 34th. Suite 909.

SNAP FASTENERS, spring, for sale; O and S O, black and white. Phone Spring 9530.

SPORT COATS, 1,000 on hand; all-wool plaids, checks, and stripes, from $3.37½ up. Ellner Co., 31 West 24th St.

SPRING SUITS AND COATS.—To close out. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS.—Sacrificing 150 Spring suits, velour checks, silk, and cloths; desirable merchandise. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th.

SUITS.—500 to close out, ladies' and misses' sizes. 19 West 34th, tenth floor. Telephone 5213 Greeley.

SUITS.—100 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. 891 Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Job of 407 suits, taffeta, poplins, &c.; big bargain. G. V. Lyons, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4627.

SUITS.—500 poplin and taffeta, to close out. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 45 West 34th St. Greeley 3944.

SUITS.—200 ladies' new Spring suits to close out at a sacrifice. J. Buchman Co., 262 5th Av.

SUITS.—200 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; come and pick them on racks at a price. Julius Pollack, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

WAISTS.—We have 5,000 to 6,000 dozen silk waists in stock for immediate delivery, consisting of crepes, plain tubs, striped tubs, fancy Japs, plain Japs, silk and cotton mixtures, &c. Kayanee Waist Co., 536 B'way.

WAISTS.—Ready for immediate delivery; Georgette laces, crepes, and silks; $16.50 to $36. Joseph Valenstein, 115 West 29th St.

WASH DRESSES.—Job, nifty dresses at sacrifice. D. & E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...8@3¾ per cent for the best names
Wednesday 3@3¾
The quotations are for six months paper.

Does Not Pay to Adulterate.

One of the paradoxical effects of the war relates to the steadily advancing price for cottonseed oil. The rise has lessened the difference between the price of cotton oil and pure olive oil to such an extent that the trade is beginning to use more pure olive oil in place of the large quantities of blended oils which have been sold heretofore. According to a large factor in the jobbing trade seen yesterday, this firm's sales, as well as those of competitors, show a lesser quantity of blended oil and a very much larger quantity of pure olive oil sold compared with last season. He added that the higher cottonseed oil goes the more pure olive oil will be used.

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Linoleum Trade Is Ready.

The stage is set in the linoleum trade for the opening of the Fall season, which is scheduled for May 1. While it could not be said definitely yesterday just how prices would shape up when the new lines were offered, it was thought probable that they would be made on the bases of the advances that went into effect on April 15, at which time a general rise of 2 cents a square yard was declared. The burlap situation is still worrying the trade considerably, in spite of the fact that reports from Dundee indicate that licenses for the shipment of wide goods to this country have been granted recently. The strike in the Dundee mills is still on, from all accounts, which, according to one member of the linoleum trade, brings the situation to a point where they "can get burlaps, but can't." The increased cost of linseed oil and colors is also causing some uneasiness in the trade.

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A Fraud Is Back Again.

After having his operations stopped for the time being by a description of his methods in THE TIMES, a man purporting to represent the Herzfeld Philipson Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is in this city again and up to his old tricks. In the Maiden Lane district there are several possessors of worthless checks which he has passed. His method of procedure is as follows: After making himself out as a buyer for the Milwaukee store, he places a large order, then informs the salesman he desires a diamond ring or some other costly article for his personal use. The salesman, grateful for the large order, takes him to a jewelry firm, introduces him, and he makes his selection, giving a check for the amount of his purchase. Yesterday two checks came back, one for $285 and another for $135, and the self nominated buyer is not to be found.

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Raw Silk Prices Breaking.

The Yokohama raw silk market continues dull, in the absence of any demand from this country or Europe, and the price tendency is strongly downward. Declines of $30 to $40 a picul have been recorded in the last week, the drop being especially severe on low-grade tram stocks. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,400 bales, while stocks are estimated at 10,000 bales. At Canton business is at a standstill because of the political situation. The second crop is reported of fair quality and medium size. Shanghai is quiet, and little news from there is coming to this market. High prices on new silk and a rising exchange are allowing business up noticeably. Advices received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. from Milan report that market steady. Locally, buying is small and prices are irregular as a result of conditions in primary markets.

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About the Carpet Opening.

In spite of the fact that most of the leading manufacturers of carpets and rugs have decided on May 1 as the date on which they will offer Fall lines to the trade, the principal factor in the industry has yet to announce when it will show its goods. At the local office of this concern it was said yesterday that not only was the question of an auction to precede the opening undecided, but that the actual date on which the new lines would be offered was also undetermined. Just what effect the selection of an opening date other than May 1 by this concern would have on the trade is problematical, as, though it is not a rare thing to have lines shown before the biggest factor's, there are some producers who apparently do not like to name prices until after the concern in question has shown its hand. All prices are expected to show very sharp advances over the corresponding figures of a year ago.

***

Claims Are Not So Bad.

Owing to the efforts being made to compel retailers to live up to the claims they make for their merchandise, quite an improvement is noted. Many associations of manufacturers are interested in seeing the illegitimate merchants change their methods. In the furnishing goods trade, which has been a fertile field for the practice of deception on the public, observers have found that the tricks of the fly-by-night concerns are not so baldly used. While the published statements of the illegitimate retailers are ringing truer than they have, exaggerated claims are still to be found in the window displays. Shirts, for instance, will be found tagged with prices reduced from higher figures, whereas the stated price is above that ordinarily asked. A shirt will be marked $1.10 reduced from $2, when the proper price should be $1. At the office of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association it was said yesterday that the campaign of the organization will soon be directed against dishonest window displays.

***

Silk Men to Have Big Section.

The Enrollment Committee of the Silk Industry of America and Allied Industries' section of the Citizens' Preparedness Committee will meet at 354 Fourth Avenue this afternoon at 2:30 to inaugurate a campaign to get at least 5,000 silk men in the parade that is to be held in this city on May 13. Little trouble in securing the desired number is anticipated, as 2,500 names are already on the list of paraders. At a meeting held yesterday in the rooms of the Silk Association of America at the above address, Alfred Wendt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the silk industry's portion of the enterprise, announced that the silk marchers would assemble on the day of the parade at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth Streets, at which time there will be a presentation of colors by some prominent man yet to be chosen.

***

No Cheap Neckwear.

According to the outlook just now, the tie silk manufacturers who make the goods going into the lower-priced neckwear will not be able to furnish the usual materials required for holiday merchandise. In other words, the neckwear manufacturers who will be in the market within a few months for fabrics from which their Christmas offerings will be made, will find the tie silk producers bare of goods. This holds for the neckwear retailed at 25 cents and a good portion of the 50-cent variety. The desertion of weavers to the munition plants and the scarcity of dyes have brought about the situation described. One manufacturer states that he has 1,000,000 yards of goods on order, of which perhaps a quarter may be delivered. This is all regular merchandise. Ordinarily he has from $30,000 to $50,000 worth of stock on hand during this, the usual slack season. These materials are utilized for holiday business. This year, according to the manufacturers, there is not a spare yard in the market and what is offered can be sold in a dozen quarters.

***

Gray Goods Buying Improves.

Trading took a spurt in the local gray goods market yesterday after two or three weeks of dullness. Practically all the 38½-inch 64-60s that could be had at 5⅝ cents for delivery between now and Jan. 1 were snapped up, and many of the mills are asking 5½ cents for any delivery. For shipment in April, May, and June, business was done at 6 cents on 39-inch 68-72s; while a limited quantity of 80 squares in that width sold at 7⅛ cents for prompt shipment. On 27-inch 64-60s business was done at 3⅝ cents for May-August delivery. In addition to this, good-sized bids of 5¼ cents were refused for 38½-inch 64-56s for shipment in the last three months of the year. The same thing was true of 38½-inch 60-48s at 4⅝ cents. Not a great deal was said about drills and sheetings. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-84s	*5¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The semi-annual dinner of the Carpet Club, which will mark the opening of the Fall season, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 3. The membership of the club is made up of floor coverings manufacturers, selling agents, importers, and buyers. Myron W. Robinson is President.

The Executive Committee of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers of the U. S. A., which was recently incorporated, has elected the following officers: President, M. J. Spiegel; Vice President, L. Mershbach; Secretary, E. F. Lange, and Treasurer, H. B. Hardenburg. The officers, together with S. F. Isaacs, H. Margolin, S. J. Prokesch, W. C. Rath, and I. Warschauer, make up the Executive Committee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—L. & I. Greenbaum, waists, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; F. C. Kemball, costumes; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. A. Pitman, books; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss E. Magny, waists; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, draperies; 18 W. 35th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; C. W. White, knit underwear; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, coats, suits, women's wear; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; J. Hirshberg, waists, dresses, skirts; 210 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—M. Reisar & Sons; W. Reiser, woolens, silks, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, suits; Mr. Malsel, coats; Miss Fein, dresses; Mr. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Hurdley-Pierce-Anderson Co.; A. Hurdley, millinery; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Bros. & Co.; J. A. Henninger, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CLEVELAND—Miller Cloak Co.; P. Miller, cloaks; Grand.
COLUMBUS, O.—Clarke, Davis Co.; J. H. Davis, flowers, feathers; Navarre.
JACKSON, Miss.—S. N. Thomas & Co.; S. N. Thomas, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; J. E. Debelle, carpets, furniture; C. B. McNair, dry goods; S. Broome, representing; 225 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, ready-to-wear, coats, suits, dresses; A. C. Scher, domestics, dress goods, silks, linens, blankets; 1,182 B'way.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—D. Hunt & Son; J. M. Hunt, carpets; Gregorian.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; 640 Broadway.
MONTICELLO—Hammond & Cook; A. J. Hammond, general mdse.; Albert.
NEW HAVEN—J. Press, woolens; Park Avenue.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; W. J. Moreland, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.; Herald Square.
OAKLAND, Cal.—The Greater Oakland Cloak Co.; A. Hanen, cloaks, suits, dresses; 145 W. 82d.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 18 W. 27th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Co.; R. I. Sutliff, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuel & Brother; T. Loebenberg, dress goods, silks; 15 East 26th.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Calender, McAusland & Troup Co.; G. Melin, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers & Co.; H. L. Verte, upholstery goods; 23 East 26th; Prince George.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saul Wolfson D. G. Co.; M. Wolfson, E. Wolfson, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO.—J. Rosenthal, furn. goods; Wallick's.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Hale Bros.; Mrs. J. Treganowen, laces, handkerchiefs, neckwear; 50 Union Square.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wallace Co.; F. J. Harold, carpets, rugs; Herald Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, blankets; 220 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A. Stringer Co.; R. P. Williams, waists; 315 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; S. Rubin, furnishing goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,133 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; P. Treuman, domestics; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Schwartz Importing Co.; A. E. Greenfield, ladies' Fall sport coats, middy blouses; 384 Broadway.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. R. Fairley, carpets, rugs; 1,170 B'way; Wallick.
TORONTO, Canada—Ide & Duncan; L. Duncan, dry goods; Imperial.
TROY, N. Y.—George P. Ide & Co.; J. M. Ide, shirts, collars; 156 5th Av.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—A.

Fort Dodge, Des Moines & So. R. R. 1st 5s

Absolute First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company

Earnings—8 Mos. ended Feb. 29, 1916

Gross	$941,971.40
Net	463,502.34
Interest on Bonds	183,333.33
Balance	280,169.01

Price 96 and interest

To yield 5.30%

Full particulars on request for Circular AC-97

N.W.Halsey&Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston · Chicago Baltimore · San Francisco Cleveland

Your Funds

invested in First Mortgage Bonds of well located Public Utility properties are assured of stability. The earnings of these companies show normal increases even through depressions.

It will pay you to write for our Circular T describing the

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS

due in 1920, of a prosperous Public Utility Company which we are offering at

98½

and interest.

A.H.Bickmore & Co.

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Investment Inquiries

regarding practically every security of prominence dealt in in this country will be answered without charge by our Investors' Service Department.

In order that you may have complete information about this department and the service it renders send for our Investors' Service Department Booklet No. 116.

William P. Bonbright & Co

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Boston Detroit

London Paris

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

Analysis

Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Particularly of First & Ref. 5s, 1955, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. We have prepared comprehensive Analysis of this system, together with suggestions covering 40 other bonds, which will be mailed on request.

W.C.Langley&Co.

Investments

115 Broadway, New York City

$500,000

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.

First Mortgage Gold 4's

DUE JULY 1, 1948

Secured by a lien upon the main lines from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to the Ohio River and from Akron, O., to the outskirts of Chicago.

Legal investments for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York, Massachusettts and Connecticut.

Price to Yield 4½%

Ask for Circular T-77

Remick, Hodges & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Correspondents:

R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

Montgomery, Ala.

4½% Refunding Bonds

DUE APRIL 1, 1946

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits at 90% of par value.

Price 103⅜ and Interest.

Yielding about 4.30%

R. M. GRANT & CO.

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firmer—Wide Variety of Opinion Regarding Diplomatic Situation.

The traders who sold stocks short toward the close of Wednesday's market overshot the mark. They went home convinced that the market would open yesterday at a sharp decline, but there was an excess of buyers rather than of sellers, and prices instead of going down went up. The selling which did take place was of varied sort, but it was outweighed by the purchases by those who felt no concern over the diplomatic situation and by such of the previous day's bears as came to the conclusion that having misgauged the immediate market outlook they had as well cover their commitments.

The financial community found itself unable to agree on the probable course of events in respect to our relations with Germany. Some foresaw the extreme of a severance of diplomatic relations and of a war to follow; others looked for a break in relations without war, and still others felt confident that even a diplomatic rupture would be avoided. Even among these there was a difference of opinion as to the way in which a breach would be escaped. Not all of these views bore with equal force upon the stock market. Considering the state of sentiment along with the action of the market, it is a fair inference that those who looked for a break but who feared no evil financial results therefrom, and those who believed that diplomatic relations between Germany and ourselves would be continued, made up a large majority of all those whose views found reflection in the market operations of the day. In other words, hopeful sentiment predominated, to the discomfiture of the bears and to the strengthening of the confidence of those who have adhered to the view that American business and American finance have no grave cause for concern over the course which our foreign relations may take.

The net results of the dealings were decidedly irregular. After a quiet period following the strengthening of prices in the early trading active selling was renewed. This had much the appearance of an effort on the part of bears who still remained short of the market to improve their position after the discomfiture which they encountered in the early trading. Pressure was exerted especially against certain of the industrials which have been among the more active media of speculative operations, but even in this group the effect upon prices was not at all uniform. Some of these, particularly some of those which had been weakest on Wednesday, showed net gains at the close of yesterday's session notwithstanding the pressure to which they were subjected.

Trading was in considerably smaller volume than on the previous day, when the market had to bear the combined liquidation and short selling induced by the surprise which was felt over the taking of the submarine controversy to Congress and by the news of the dispatch to Berlin of a note calling for the immediate abandonment of Germany's present method of submarine warfare against merchant vessels. The way in which that shock was met bore testimony to the soundness of the general financial situation, and the calm to which the stock market returned yesterday furnished corroborative proof. Although the form which the President's indictment of Germany's submarine outrages assumed took Wall Street by surprise important elements in the banking community had for a considerable time looked upon a break with Germany as very likely. Wednesday's news, which for that day at least was taken as presaging an early severance of diplomatic relations, thereby lost much of its market force. This was another element in the situation of which Wednesday's short sellers failed to take sufficient account. The action of the market yesterday led even many of those who were very nervous the day before to look forward calmly to the events of coming days.

CITES LOAN IN ARGUMENT.

Counsel for Bankers Resists Ruling on Income Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Robert R. Reed of New York, of counsel for the Investment Bankers' Association of America, has filed with the Treasury Department a statement in which the assertion is made that the recent Anglo-French loan could not have been marketed in this country without a strong specific agreement that it would not be taxed by the British and French Governments.

This statement has been presented as supplemental to the argument made by Mr. Reed when he appeared before Assistant Secretary Malburn and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn several days ago during the public hearing on the recent Treasury decision holding that the income tax law covers payments of interest and of dividends on American securities held by non-resident aliens.

Mr. Reid and others at that hearing argued that the seizsunre under tax laws or otherwise of debts owing by American borrowers to foreign lenders was without warrant, and the department is being urged by investment bankers, railroads, and others to rescind the recent decision and not attempt to collect an income tax on the interest of dividends of American securities held by non-resident aliens.

Stock Exchange Seats at $61,000.

The Stock Exchange memberships of the late Francis F. Robins and John P. Branch were posted for transfer yesterday to Arelay King and Walter Roesler, respectively. The price in each case was $61,000, unchanged from the last preceding transaction. Roger D. Mellick and Robert C. Wimmill were elected members of the board.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,142,943	$194,981,661
Ord. int. rev. receipts	19,389,847	306,047,653
Income tax	1,521,490	22,069,917
Miscellaneous	2,684,939	36,411,332
Total receipts	$35,789,190	$528,540,865
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,251,015	56,852,370
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	1,784,576	84,952,275
Expenditures	42,990,206	585,422,735

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, April 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£332,000
Circulation increased	874,000
Bullion increased	42,611
Other securities decreased	2,639,000
Other deposits increased	6,685,000
Public deposits decreased	9,624,000
Notes reserve decreased	321,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 29.10 per cent.; last week it was 28.71 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, April 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand increased	Francs.
Silver in hand increased	6,119,000
Notes in circulation increased	398,000
Treasury deposits increased	55,464,000
General deposits increased	711,000
Bills discounted increased	48,310,000
Advances decreased	58,161,000
	7,815,000

TRADING SLOW IN LONDON.

Political Crisis and American Situation Check Further Buying.

LONDON, April 20.—Money was in fair demand and discount rates were steady today.

The political crisis, the American note to Germany, and the Easter holidays checked further buying on the Stock Exchange. On the other hand, there was no pressure to sell, and home funds were steady, shipping shares had a good tone, and rubber stocks were active under profit-taking. American securities opened firm and above parity. Trading was limited and the closing was quiet and steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 54 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 80 centimes. The Bourse will be closed on April 21, 22, and 24, Easter holidays.

COMMITTEE FOR UNION BAG.

Preferred Stockholders to Protect Equity in Readjustment.

A group of preferred stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper Company formed a committee yesterday to protect their interests in the pending readjustment of the corporation's finances. The committee is headed by William C. Van Antwerp of the Stock Exchange firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, and the other members are Mortimer N Buckner, President of the New York Trust Company; Thomas Cochran, George A. Huhn, and H. B. Hollins, Jr.

A proposed program for adjusting the company's capital calls for a scaling down of the stock. If this is done, the committee fears, owners of preferred stock may not have their 42 per cent. of back dividends provided for, and may, in addition, find their equity in the corporation lessened in value. The New York Trust Company will be the depository for stock under the committee's agreement.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	966,070
Same day last year	694,021
Year to date	51,174,006
Same period last year	58,051,190
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.21 — .66
Same day last year	71.20 — .35

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
	91.87	Jan. 3	82.85	Apr. 20
Same period last year	72.96	Apr. 19	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.00	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
135	140	200	Adams Express	140	140	139¾	139¾	— ¼
19¼	19⅜	3,200	Alaska Gold Mines	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
9⅛	9¼	800	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
23⅞	24	2,300	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
74	74¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	73⅞	74⅛	73⅞	74	+ ⅛
66¼	67	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	67⅛	67½	66⅝	67	+1
56⅛	56¾	4,400	American Can	56	57¼	56	56¾	...
110	111	100	American Can pf	111	111	111	111	...
60¼	61	8,300	Am. Car & F'dry	61¼	62	60⅜	60¼	— 1
116	117	100	Am. C. & F'dry pf	116	116	116	116	— 1
145	146	800	Am. Coal Products	145⅝	146	145¼	145⅝	— ⅛
51	52	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	52⅛	52⅜	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
9⅜	9¾	100	Am. Hide & Leath.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
26½	27	600	Am. Ice Securities	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅝	1,400	Am. Linseed	23⅝	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	...
49¾	50¼	2,500	Am. Linseed pf	49⅞	50¾	49¾	50	+ ⅜
67⅛	67½	12,200	Am. Locomotive	67	68¼	67	67¼	+ ⅜
100	101	200	Am. Loco. pf	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
33	35	11,700	American Malt pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
111½	112	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	96⅝	96⅝	93¼	94⅜	— 1¾
93¾	94¼	500	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	112⅜	112⅜	112¼	112¼	...
85	87	700	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. A	94¼	94½	94	94	— ⅛
46½	47	1,800	Am. Sm. Sec. pf. B	85	85½	85	85½	— ⅛
107	108	200	Am. St. Foundries	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
127½	128	300	Am. Sug. Ref.	108	108	107	107¼	— 1¾
104⅞	106	800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	127⅝	127⅞	127⅜	127⅜	— ⅜
103	105¾	300	Am. Tobacco	105	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
44	44½	800	Am. Tob. pf. New	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	— ⅛
96¼	97¼	100	Am. Woolen	97	97	97	97	...
17½	19	300	Am. Woolen pf	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+1
89⅞	90	10,100	Am. Writing P. pf	91¾	92	89¾	90	— ⅝
81⅜	82	8,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	82¼	82⅞	81⅞	82	...
64⅜	65	200	Anaconda Cop.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65	...
101½	103⅜	500	Associated Oil	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
100	100⅜	700	At., Top. & S. F.	101⅜	101¾	101⅜	101⅝	— ⅛
90¼	90⅝	35,000	At., Top.&S.F. pf.	89	90⅛	88¼	90⅛	+2⅜
85	85½	800	Baldwin Loco.	85⅛	85⅞	84⅞	85⅛	+ ⅛
75⅝	76	400	Balt. & Ohio	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
		10	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	— ⅛
420	420	400	Beth. Steel	420	428	420	421	...
130	133½	200	Beth. Steel pf	134	135	134	135	+1
84⅜	84⅞	500	B'klyn Rap. Tran.	85	85	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
126	128	11,500	B'klyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	— 1
88⅜	89¼	1,000	Butte & Superior	90¼	90¼	88¾	88¾	— 1½
21⅜	22¼	200	Cal. Petroleum	21⅜	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	49	100	Cal. Petroleum pf	48¼	49¼	48¼	49¼	+ ⅝
163½	168	700	Canadian Pacific	163¼	166	163¼	165¼	+ ⅜
50⅜	51	1,800	Cent. Leath. Co.	51	51¼	50⅜	51	...
110	111	200	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
59½	59⅝	800	Chi. Great West.	59½	59⅝	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
12	12¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	12	12	12	12	...
32½	34	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
49½	49⅞	200	Chi. & Northwest.	93	93	92¾	92¾	— ⅜
42	43	2,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	123⅛	125¼	123⅛	125¼	+1⅝
42	43	2,800	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	40	48,900	Chino Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
821	825	50	Colo. Fuel & Iron	52⅞	53⅜	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
162½	164	15	Computing Tab Rec.	42	42	42	42	...
112	116½	200	Consolidated Gas	132	132¼	131⅜	131⅜	— ⅝
74⅝	75	5,200	Continental Can	81⅛	82	81½	82	+ ⅛
114½	115	500	Corn Prod. Ref.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
87	88	46,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
113½	114	1,000	Crucible Steel	83	84⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅝
210	215	200	Crucible Steel pf.	114¾	114¾	114	114¼	— ⅜
149	151	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	211	211	210	210	— ⅝
222	225	100	Del. & Hudson	149¾	149¾	149¼	149¼	— ⅜
9½	11	100	Del., Lack. & West.	222	222	222	222	— 1
20	21	300	Den. & Rio Grande	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
44⅝	45	6,100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
25	25½	700	Distillers Securities	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
34	34½	9,400	Dome Mines	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
40½	40⅞	200	Erie	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	+ ⅛
42	43	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	200	Erie 2d pf.	42¼	43	42¼	43	+ ⅛
39	42	50	Do. odd lot	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
821	825	510	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	36⅝	37¼	36	37	— ⅛
162½	164	15	General Chemical	324	324	324	324	— 1¼
112	116½	200	General Electric	164	164	163	163	— 1¼
74⅝	75	5,200	General Mot. pf.	112¾	113⅛	112¾	112¾	+1½
114½	115	500	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	75	75	74½	74½	...
87½	88	500	Goodrich pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
113¾	114½	500	Granby Consol.	85½	85½	85	85	— ¾
40	40⅞	900	Great North. pf.	119	119½	119	119	+ ⅛
45¼	46	2,200	G. N. Ctfs. for O. P.	40¼	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
99⅞	100	200	Greene-Cananea	46	46	46	46	— ⅜
43⅞	44½	5,800	Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	...
16½	16⅝	300	Inspiration Copper	44	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
72½	72⅝	100	Inter. Consolidated	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	17⅛	100	Inter. Consol. pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
50¾	51	1,300	Inter. Agricul.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
110⅜	111	1,500	Inter. Agricul. pf.	50	52	50	51	— 1
70¼	72⅜	500	Int. Harv., N. J.	109⅜	110¼	109⅜	110¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21½	28,600	Int. Harv. Corp.	72⅝	73	72⅝	73	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	50,200	Int. Mer. M. tr. r.	71	71	71	71	— 2
47	47⅛	4,300	Int. M. M. pf. t. r.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	500	Inter. Nickel	74	75⅜	73½	74	— 1⅛
84	86	500	Inter. Paper pf.	46⅜	48	46⅜	47¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	500	Jewel Tea	46	48	45	45	— 2½
59	60	200	Kan. City Southern	86	86	84	85	— ⅛
70¼	71	700	Kan. City South. pf.	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
74½	54⅝	11,300	Kelly Springf. Tire	58½	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
69¼	70	2,100	Kennecott Copper	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	— ⅛
105	106	200	Lackawanna Steel	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
25	32	100	Laclede Gas	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
75⅜	76	800	Lake Erie & W. pf.	106	106	106	106	— 4½
40⅜	50¼	1,300	Lehigh Valley	52	52	52	52	...
72	73	11,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	76	76¼	75½	76	...
82	83	1,800	Maxwell Motors	50	50	50	50	...
53	54	1,800	Max. Motors 1st pf.	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	73	+ ⅛
99	99½	23,600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	83⅜	83¾	83	83	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	3,000	Mexican Petroleum	54	54⅞	52¾	53⅝	— ⅜
37	37⅜	400	Miami Copper	100	101⅝	98½	99¼	— ⅜
37⅜	37⅝	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	500	Missouri Pacific	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
76⅝	78¼	100	Do., trust rcts.	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
108	113	100	Montana Power	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
119	120	10	Montana Power pf.	112	112	112	112	— 2
75¾	76½	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	120	120	120	120	— 1⅝
120	122¾	700	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
63	64	400	Nat. En. & St. Co.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
17¼	17⅜	400	Nat. Lead Co.	64	64	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
130	131	1,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
101¼	101½	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	130	130	129¾	129¾	— ⅜
61	61⅜	1,900	N. Y. Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
26¾	27⅜	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62	62	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
20	20⅜	200	N.Y., Ont. & West.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
120¼	121	200	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
110⅜	111	1,300	Norfolk & Western	121	121	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
8½	9	600	Northern Pacific	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
90	90	2,100	Ontario Mining	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅝	100	Pabst Brewing pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
40	40⅜	2,650	Penn. R. R.	85	85	85	85	+2
25	26	200	Philadelphia Co.	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
100½	102	400	Pittsburgh Coal	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
46½	47	400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
160	162	500	Pressed Steel Car.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
24½	25	500	Pullman Co.	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
35	35¼	100	Quicksilver	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	— 1⅛
22¾	22⅞	175	Railway Steel Sp.	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
84½	84¾	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	34⅞	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅜
45	46	17,600	Reading	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
47½	48	200	Reading 2d pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1½
107⅞	108	2,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	45½	45½	45	45	— 1
1½	1⅝	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	48	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
14½	14⅝	300	St. Louis & San F.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
173⅜	175	60	Seaboard Air Line	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
31	31¼	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
50	51	1,800	Shattuck-Arizona	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	173⅜	— ⅛
187	190	300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	31	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
187	190	4,900	Southern Pacific	81	81	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
		100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
19¾	19⅞	50	Do., odd lot	191	191	191	191	— 1
57	58⅜	700	Southern Railway	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
62½	63¼	100	Southern Ry. pf.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
126	128½	100	Standard Milling	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
46¾	47	17,800	Studebaker Co.	132	133⅜	132	133	— ⅛
184	185	3,800	Tennessee Copper	46¼	48	46¼	47	— ⅛
8⅝	9¼	900	Texas Co.	185	188¼	185	185	— ⅛
60½	61	100	Texas & Pacific	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
92	95	200	Third Avenue	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
112½	120	100	Underwood Typew.	92	92	92	92	— 2⅜
112½	120	50	Underw. Typew. pf.	113	113	113	113	— 2
64	64½	200	Do., odd lot	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ⅛
82½	85	700	Union B. & P. Co.	57	58	57	58	— ⅛
130½	130¾	3,800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	80	81¼	80	81¼	— ⅛
82⅜	83	350	Union Pacific	130½	131	130½	130½	— ⅛
91½	92	700	Union Pacific pf.	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	— ⅛
147	147⅜	8,700	United Cigar Stores	91½	92¼	91½	92¼	— ⅛
		100	United Fruit Co.	146½	147⅜	146½	147	— ⅛
27¼	30	100	Un. Ry. sub. cfs. f'p.	147	147	147	147	— ⅛
18½	20	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
142⅜	143¼	25,100	U. S. Cast. Pipe & F.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
1¼	1½	200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	148½	149¼	141¼	143	— 4½
1¼	1½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
51½	51⅝	1,400	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
69⅜	69⅞	2,800	U. S. Rubber	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
81⅞	82	48,900	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	70	71	69¾	69¾	— ⅝
116⅜	116⅝	1,300	U. S. Steel	81¾	82¾	81½	81½	— ⅝
79⅛	79½	2,700	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	— ⅜
17½	18⅜	200	Utah Copper	79½	80	79½	79⅝	— ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	100	Utah Securities	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
	50	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
14	14¼	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
43½	44	800	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25⅜	26	800	Wabash pf. A	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
29⅜	30¼	600	Wabash pf. B	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
89⅜	90	700	Western Maryland	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	25,600	Western Union Tel.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
217	220	900	Westinghs. E. & M.	50	50¼	50	50	— ⅛
217	220	50	Willys-Overland x d.	217¼	218	217	217	— ⅛
103	104	100	Do., odd lot	215	215	215	215	— 1¼
127	127½	700	Willys-Overland pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
124¼		800	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	127¾	127¾	127	127	+ ⅛
			Woolworth pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	— ⅛

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Day Before.

The Stock Exchange will be closed today by vote of the Governors upon petition of a majority of the members, and traders kept that fact in mind yesterday. The early morning rally was ascribed to purchases for short covering. With only the two-hour session on Saturday intervening before another holiday brokers were not disposed to take chances on important developments in the submarine situation. The banks will be open as usual today.

***

Not Keen for New Steamship Line.

Efforts by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in this city to bring about the establishment of a new steamship line, connecting Vigo, Spain, and New York City with a direct, weekly service, have met with more approval abroad than here. It is said that the Spanish Government is ready to guarantee a return of 5 per cent. upon the investment required, and that the Chamber of Deputies will enact the necessary legislation upon request; but the difficulty is to provide the $20,000,000 capital, and New York bankers who have been approached have questioned the wisdom of embarking upon the new venture while the shipping business is so disorganized by war. The distance to Vigo is less than to any other European port.

***

May Fight New Tax Ruling.

The new regulation extending the scope of the 1 per cent. income tax to cover interest and dividends paid by American corporations to non-resident aliens becomes effective on May 1, unless the Treasury Department officials rescind their order. There was a series of informal meetings of bond men yesterday to discuss the situation, and it was learned that they are by no means convinced that the tax will stand. The Investment Bankers' Association holds that the deportment should be guided by an opinion handed down by the Attorney General two years ago, in which

$100,000
New York Central Lines Equipment Trust 4½s
Due January 1, 1926
Price to yield 4.40%
Our April bond circular will be mailed on request.
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

1857
Real Merit
Investors should be most careful to confine their selections to securities that possess real merit. What is back of a security is sometimes difficult for the layman to ascertain.
This is where our Department of Service can help you. We believe we have exceptional facilities for supplying the investor with current information.
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Also carried on conservative terms. Deposit Accounts received subject to check at sight. Interest paid on daily balances.
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Cin., Ham. & Dayton Bonds
Ozark & Chero. Cent. 5s, 1913
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, '23
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

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Public Utility Stocks & Bonds
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190 BROADWAY TEL. RECTOR 4787

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City Electric Co. 1st 5s, 1937
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 29 earn from May 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916—4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
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25 Park Row, New York City.

BERLIN GETS MONEY AS EXCHANGE RISES

Advance of More Than a Cent to the Four Marks with Demand for "Cables."

SOUTH AMERICA BUYING

German Investments Being Liquidated—Dutch Banks Also Buy Exchange for Resale.

With the wireless working well, remittances to Berlin were put through with dispatch yesterday, and the demand for "cables" was great enough to cause a rise of more than a cent to the four marks over Wednesday's closing quotation. The check rate improved to the same extent, checks selling as high as 75¾, compared with 74¾ the day before. There were further indications in the day's business that funds were being sent to Berlin from this centre because of nervousness over the relations between the United States and Germany, but the bulk of the buying appeared to have its origin in South America.

Banks of Buenos Aires, Rio Janeiro, and Valparaiso were reported to be drawing on their New York balances and sending the funds withdrawn to Berlin by wireless. German investments in South America have been heavy for many years and the transfer of interest money to Germany supplies a not inconsiderable item in the routine exchange business of many banks and banking houses both in this country and in South America. In certain cities, especially on the west coast of South America, street railway lines, water works, and lighting companies were owned entirely by German capitalists, and these industries have been largely unaffected by the war.

It is believed in local banking circles that many German investments in the Southern countries have of late been liquidated, partly in the countries where they were placed and partly in the United States. Selling of stocks and bonds, where buyers could be found, has been of a twofold advantage to the German owners. They have been able to convert fixed capital into liquid funds and transfer them home, and at the same time they have made a profit in excess of 20 per cent. on the exchange transactions involved. A mark could be bought in this market for about 18 cents whose worth in Berlin, when transferred there, was approximately 25 cents.

The buying of reichsmark cables by Dutch banks was also referred to in exchange circles yesterday as a factor in putting quotations up. The mark rate this week has advanced in Amsterdam, making possible a good profit on German exchange bought in the local market at low rates and resold in the Netherlands.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days ..... 2@2⅛
Ninety days ..... 2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2¼	2¼	2¼

*TIME LOANS.

30 days.....2¼@2 | 6 months.....3@3½
60 days.....2¼@2 | 8 months.....3@3½
4 months.....3 @3½
*Regular mixed collateral; all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
60 to 90 days ..... 3¼@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months..... 3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.96⅞	5.97¼	4.97¼	—.00⅜
Cables	5.96⅛	5.96⅛	5.96⅛	—.01
Berlin—				
Demand	75.87½	75.50	75.50	+1.00
Cables	76.00	75.62½	75.62½	+1.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unit of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
$4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.77
5.1825 Paris	5.97⅛	5.96⅛
95.28 Berlin	75.50	75.62½
20.20 Austria	13.10	13.15
26.70 Scandinavia	29.85	29.90
19.20 Spain	19.53	19.58
5.1826 Switzerland	5.18	5.17
19.225 Greece	19.88	19.88
40.19 Holland	42.31¼	42.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.47½	6.47
51.45 Russia	9.4..	51.62
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.50	51.62½
.... Shanghai	70.50	70.62½
.... Shanghai	70.50	70.62½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.36	42.41
32.40 Rio	22.78	22.87

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.78	$4.71	$4.75¼	$4.70½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $447,910,004; balance, $29,339,598; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,217,804.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.06⅛ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31 5-16d, up 7-16d; New York, 65⅝c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50¼@52¼c.

SUBWAY PLANS ADOPTED.

To Open Bids in May for Three Sections of 14th St.-Eastern Line.

The Public Service Commission adopted yesterday the plans and forms of contract for the construction of three lineof the five sections of the Fourteenth Street-Eastern rapid transit line for operation by the New York Municipal Railway Corporation under the dual system contracts. The commission has approved of the proposed purchase of property at the foot of North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, at the end of the tunnel which is to pass under the East River.

The Fourteenth Street-Eastern subway starts from Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, and runs as a double-track line under Fourteenth Street to the East River. The tunnel from that point emerges in Brooklyn under North Seventh Street, and the line follows Metropolitan Avenue, Johnson Avenue, and Bushwick Avenue, then emerges from the ground and continues as an elevated road mainly over the right of way of the Evergreen Branch of the Long Island Railroad to a junction with the Broadway elevated road at East New York.

Bids for Section No. 4 will be opened on May 16, for Section No. 1 on May 18 and for Section No. 5 on May 22.

Section No. 1 covers that portion of the line under Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, between a point 300 feet west of the centre line of Sixth Avenue and a point about opposite the easterly building line of Irving Place.

Section No. 4 begins under North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, just west of Bedford Avenue, and extends eastwardly under North Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue to a point about 160 feet west of the centre line of Manhattan Avenue.

Section No. 5 begins at a point under Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, about 160 feet west of the centre line of Manhattan Avenue and extends eastwardly under Metropolitan Avenue to Bushwick Avenue to a point about opposite the northerly building line of Meserole Street.

Each section must be completed sufficient for operation within twenty-two months from the delivery of the contracts, although twenty-six months will be allowed for the completion of all other work. The contractors' bond for section 1 will be $500,000; for section 4, $150,000 and for section 5 $100,000.

For the successful prosecution of the tunnel work it was necessary for the city to obtain the property at the foot of North Seventh Street owned by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company and Havemeyer & Elder. The purchase price is $200,000.

The contract on the tunnel section was let two months ago and work was begun on the Brooklyn side two weeks ago.

SEEK FOOD CARGOES HERE.

Switzerland Will Charter American Ships to Carry Supplies.

GENEVA, April 20.—The Federal Council has sent a representative to London to charter vessels to carry food supplies, especially wheat, corn, rice and sugar, from the United States for Switzerland.

It is planned to charter steamships flying the American flag, to avoid danger of submarine attacks.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Toward the close the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange experienced irregular reactions. The tone earlier had displayed improvement. Naturally, there was still a great deal of nervousness regarding the international situation. Some of the selling in the later dealings represented the closing out of lines by holders who did not care to carry them over the holiday for fear of a fresh unsettling development.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Allis Chalmers	26⅜	26⅝	25¼	25½
50	Am. Beet Sgr.	67	67⅜	67	67⅜
560	Am. Can	56	57	55⅞	56⅛
240	Am. Car&Fdy.	61¼	61⅝	60¼	60⅝
50	Am. Ice Co.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜
70	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
20	Do., pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1,960	Am. Loco	66⅛	68⅛	66⅛	67⅞
1,630	Am. Smelting	95⅝	96⅛	93⅝	94⅝
170	Am. Zinc	91⅛	91½	89⅝	90⅛
2,450	Anaconda Cop	82⅛	82⅝	81⅜	81⅝
20	A., T. & S. F.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,980	Baldwin Loco.	89⅜	90⅜	88¼	90
30	Balt. & Ohio	85	85	85	85
50	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
20	Bklyn. R. T.	85	85¼	85	85¼
850	Butte & Sup.	90¾	90⅞	88½	88⅝
20	California Pet.	21½	21½	21½	21½
150	Central Leath.	51⅛	51⅜	51	51
20	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝
470	Col. Fuel & I.	42¼	42¾	40¾	40¾
110	Corn Products	18⅝	19	18⅜	18⅝
10,970	Crucible Steel	83½	88⅞	81½	82⅝
190	Dist. Secur	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44½
1,180	Erie	34	34⅜	33¾	34⅛
240	Goodrich Co.	74⅞	75⅜	74⅜	74⅝
280	Gt. Northern. pf	39½	40⅜	39⅞	40
50	Do., pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
10	Greene Can	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
870	Inspiration	44⅝	44⅝	44	44
70	Interboro Cons	16⅝	16½	16⅜	16½
90	Int. Mer. Mar.	21	21⅜	21	21
2,870	Do., pf	73⅞	75⅜	73½	74⅛
110	Int. Nickel	46⅛	47¼	46⅛	47⅛
240	Kennecott Cop	54⅝	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝
840	Maxwell Mtr.	72⅜	73½	70⅝	72⅜
2,950	Mexican Pet.	100½	101½	98¼	99⅝
70	Miami Cop.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
60	Nat. Lead	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
20	N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅞	101	101
20	N.Y., N.H.&H.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛	61⅜
20	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9
20	Pennsylvania	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
110	Ray Copper	22⅝	23	22½	23
3,830	Reading	83⅛	84⅝	83½	84⅜
20	Rep. I. & S.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
10	Shattuck Ariz.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
80	Southern Pac.	95¾	95¾	95	95⅛
1,890	Studebaker	151⅛	134	128¼	129
270	Tenn. Copper	46⅞	47¼	46¾	46¾
40	Third Av.	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
270	Union Pac.	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130⅜
70	United Fruit	147¾	148⅛	146⅜	146⅜
980	U. S. Ind. Alc.	147	148	141½	142⅞
320	U. S. Rubber	52	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛
5,980	U. S. Steel	82	82⅝	81⅝	82
60	Utah Copper	79¼	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝
10	West Maryland	30	30	30	30
1,080	West. E. & M.	59	59⅜	57⅝	57⅝
47,500					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.14⅝	.14½	.14½	.14⅝
1,000	Cash Boy	.08⅛	.08⅜	.08⅛	.08⅛
300	Elkton	.26	.26	.26	.26
100	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
300	Jumbo Ext.	.74	.78	.74	.76
1,700	McNamara	.13	.13¾	.13	.13⅝
1,000	Midway	.33	.33	.33	.33
1,000	Oro	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04⅛
2,800	Rescue Eula	.52	.53	.52	.53
1,500	Silver Pick	.11	.11	.10¾	.10¾
$ 625	Tonopah Ext.	6.00	6.12½	6.00	6.12½
10,875					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15¼
Atlantic Refining	655	665	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	325	350	325	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	94	98	94	96
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1,000	950	1,000
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	295	305	295	305
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	44
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	63	60	63
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Galena S. Oil	151	153	152	154
Illinois P. Line	170	173	172	174
Indiana Pipe Line	99	102	99	102
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	10	10½	10	10¼
National Transit	17	19	17	19
New York Transit	177	184	177	184
Northern Pipe Line	98	101	98	101
Ohio Oil	221	223	220	223
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	58	62	58	62
Pierce Oil	12½	13	12⅜	13⅛
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	392	397	390	395
Prairie Pipe Line	207	210	207	210
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195	200
South Penn. Oil	362	367	362	367
Southwest. Penn.	102	107	102	107
Standard Oil of Cal.	235	238	235	240
Standard Oil of Ind.	518	522	520	525
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	360	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	497	500	495	498
Standard Oil of N. Y.	202	204	201	204
Standard Oil of Ohio	600	610	600	630
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	232	235	228	233
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, April 10 to 15, Inclusive.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding April 8	$46,658,480.05	$87,972,208.22	$3,279,400.00
Net increase	500,000.00		
Outstanding April 15	$47,158,480.05	$87,972,208.22	$3,279,400.00
Cash balance	3,110,301.80		
Net obligation	$44,048,178.25		

BIG CITY BANK MEN GO TO STUDY RUSSIA

Two Vice Presidents Making Trip, Ostensibly to Consider Opening of Branches.

HINTS OF NEW LOAN TO CZAR

Cable Negotiations with Petrograd Said to Have Been Found to be Unsatisfactory.

Samuel McRoberts, senior Vice President of the National City Bank, and Charles V. Rich, Vice President in charge of the bond department, will sail tomorrow for Russia, by way of Bergen, Norway.

It was said at the bank that the visit to Russia by two of the most important officials at this time was primarily for a study of conditions with a view to the extension of branch banks. Elsewhere in Wall Street the opinion was expressed that the departure of the Vice Presidents at such a critical stage of international affairs probably had more to do with the Russian financing which has been pending for some months. The difficulty of reaching an understanding of conditions in the two markets by cable has prevented an agreement on the important loan arrangements that have been under discussion.

Russia has been dealing with the National City Bank and J. P. Morgan & Co. and has raised funds here for war purchases through the sale of acceptances. The Guaranty Trust Company has also provided money through the same means. It looked until a few days ago as though a combination arrangement, involving the sale in this country of between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000 of acceptances and straight Government bonds would be effected by the Guaranty Trust Company and the National City Bank. However, the sale of bonds was dropped, and the matter of providing from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 through acceptances has been delayed by the prevailing holidays in Russia. This arrangement is expected to be consummated in three weeks.

Mr. McRoberts is a Director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which has received very large orders from the Russian Government, both for locomotives and for munitions of war.

Impartial.

Current History, published by The New York Times, describes operations of the war in Europe. Portraits, maps, and charts. Every month, 25 cents; $3 a year. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 now ready; $2 each, (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LAND BANKS BILL IS READY.

Perfected by House Banking Committee—May Be Passed Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill to establish twelve regional land mortgage banks as part of the Administration rural credits legislation program was perfected today by the House Banking Committee and will be urged for passage next week by House leaders.

The proposed banks would make loans on land through national farm loan associations. Stock would be taken by the Federal Treasury, but under an amendment adopted by the committee today no payments would be made on such stock until the bank in question had received applications for loans from at least ten loan associations.

Subscriptions to stock also would be made by the loan associations, and when they had subscribed to $750,000 in any land bank that bank would be authorized to apply semi-annually to the payment and retirement of the shares issued to represent the subscriptions to the original capital 25 per cent. of all sums thereafter subscribed until all such original capital stock was retired at par.

At least 20 per cent. of the capital stock of any land bank paid in by the loan associations must consist of cash in the bank's vaults, of deposits in member banks of the Federal Reserve System, or of investments in negotiable interest-bearing securities, approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Not less than 5 per cent. of the capital stock must be invested in United States bonds.

Representative Moss, a member of the joint committee of Congress which framed the original bill, reintroduced it today as amended by the Banking Committee.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	126	126	120	126
American Cigar pf.	100	100¼	100	100½
Conley Foil	825	850	825	850
J. S. Young	155	160	155	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	160	180	160	165
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	470	480	470	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that T. Bradshaw of the investment firm of A. E. Ames & Co. has been appointed Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer of the municipality.

The National Bank of Cuba yesterday withdrew $500,000 gold coin from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Cuba. The bank will also send on the next steamer to Havana $500,000 new Cuban coins. The Mexican commission which is handling the marketing of Yucatan hemp in this country withdrew $150,000 gold coin for shipment to Yucatan.

The Treasurer's report on earnings of the Colorado Power Company in 1915 shows an increase of 12 per cent. in gross operating income over 1914, according to a statement issued yesterday.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is 70 years old today, the original charter having been issued April 21, 1846.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Amer. Rad'tor.	395	395	395	395
20	Amer. Ship	43	43	41	41
275	Chi. Pn. Tool	70	70	69½	69½
25	Chi. Ry. No. 2	14	14	14	14
15	Chi. Ry. No. 3	3	3	3	3
67	Chi. Ry. No. 4	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25	Com. Edison	141	142	141	142
80	Diam'd Match.	107	107	107	107
50	Illinois Brick	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
80	Lindsay Light	10	10	10	10
80	Mont. Ward pf.	113½	113¾	113¼	113½
15	People's Gas	102	102	102	102⅜
532	Sears R'buck.	175	175	174	174
305	Stew. Warner	85	85½	83⅝	85½
15	Stew. War. pf.	110¼	110¼	110½	110½
65	Swift & Co.	129⅛	129⅝	123⅝	123⅝
826	Union Carbide	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜	174⅜

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Chi. Ry. 5's	70	70	70	70
1,000	Com. Edison 6s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
9,000	Pub. Serv. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
12,000	Swift 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
35	Adventure	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
180	Ahmeek	100	100	100	100
845	Alaska Gold	19¾	19⅞	19½	19½
20	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Allouez	69	69	68	68
3,310	Amer. Zinc	91⅝	92¼	89½	90
100	Amer. Zinc pf.	73	77	73	73
1,505	Ariz. Com'l	88⅝	87⅞	88⅛	88⅛
300	Arnold	.75	.75	.75	.75
25	Butte-Balak	3½	3⅞	3½	3½
1,125	Butte & Sup'r.	91	91	88½	88⅝
530	Calum. & Ariz.	73	73¼	72⅞	73
1	Calu. & Hecla	550	550	550	550
25	Centennial	17	17	17	17
830	Copper Range	62¾	63¼	62¼	62¼
150	Daly West	3	3	3	3
180	East Butte	12½	12½	12½	12½
290	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	Granby	85½	85½	85½	85½
28	Greene Canan	46	46	46	46
40	Hancock	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
45	Indiana	4	4¼	4	4¼
430	Island Creek	50¾	51¾	49¾	49¾
10	Isle Royale	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
220	Keweenaw	6	6	5¾	6
70	Lake	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
150	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
150	Mass. Cons	13	13	12½	12½
50	Mayflower	3¼	3½	3½	3½
60	Miami	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
235	Michigan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
170	Mohawk	97	97	96½	96⅝
50	Nat'l Copper	.75	.75	.75	.75
50	Nevada Cons.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
25	New Arcadian	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
125	New Idria	14¼	14¼	14	14
100	Niplssing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,245	North Butte	27½	27⅝	26	26½
10	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Ohibway	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	Old Colony	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
85	Old Dominion	69	69	67½	68
55	Osceola	92	92	92	92
280	Santa Fe	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
215	Shannon	9	9	9	9
925	South Lake	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝
235	South Utah	.85	.88	.82	.82
475	St. Mary's	71	71	70	70
157	Sup'r & Boston	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
65	Sup'r Copper	18½	18⅝	18	18
810	Tamarack	54	54½	53¼	54
170	Trinity	8	8	8	8
300	Tuolumne	.82	.82	.80	.80
242	U. S. Smelting	71¼	71⅝	69½	69⅝
415	U. S. Smelt. pf	52	52	51¼	51¼
1,890	Utah Apex	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
255	Utah Cons	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼
20	Utah Copper	79¼	79½	79¼	79¼
600	Utah Metals	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞
50	Victoria	3¼	3¼	3½	3½
20	Winon	4½	4½	4½	4½
85	Wolverine	66	66½	66	66

RAILROADS.

18	Bos. & Albany	188	188	187	187
38	Bos. Elevated	77	77	76½	77
17	Bos. & Lowell	137	137	137	137
45	Bos. & Maine	44	44	44	44
25	Bos. & W. El	5	5	5	5
10	Fitchburg pf	76	76	76	76
20	Mass. Elec. pf	85	85	85	85
10	N.Y., N.H.&H.	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
20	North. N. H.	103	103	103	103
1	Old Colony	151	151	151	151
80	W. E. St. Ry.	60½	60½	60	60
40	W. El. St. Ry. pf.	80	80	79½	79½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
10	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
50	Connecticut pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Am. Pneu. Svc	3	3¼	2¾	2¾
20	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15	15	15	15
10	Am. Sugar	108	108	108	108
29	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¼
48	Am. T. & T.	127¾	128	127¾	127¾
25	Am. Wool. pf.	97	97	96¾	97
190	A., G. & W. I.	32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅜
355	A., G. & W. I. pf.	48¾	49	48¾	48¾
205	Dom. P., Ltd.	19

BANK and TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

CLINTON·GILBERT

2 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4848

Amster's New Plan

Our railroad editor, who has familiarized himself with the salient factors of sound railroad capitalization, has undertaken, in the current issue, to express *an unbiased conclusion regarding the plan of raising fresh capital for the Rock Island* as proposed by N. L. Amster, who has worked so courageously to put the property on its feet without an expensive reorganization.

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The Financial World

29 Broadway, New York

Standard Gas & Elec. Co

We have just prepared a careful analysis of this large and important public utility holding company, which should be of unusual interest to investors in public utility bonds and stocks. It brings to the front both the strength and weakness of this type of enterprise.

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AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO. BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE

A Committee to protect the interests of the Certificate and Bondholders of the American Real Estate Company in pending proceedings for reorganization is in process of formation. All interested should communicate at once with the undersigned for mutual protection.

Bondholders' Protective Committee,
J. CALVIN McKNIGHT, Secretary.
Room 1711, 74 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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STANDARD ROLLER BEARING COMPANY.

To holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York or its Agent, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, under Creditors' Deposit Agreement dated October 26th, 1915:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as a committee of creditors of Standard Roller Bearing Company, have formulated and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of said Company, and copies of said Plan and Agreement have been lodged with the Depositary and its Agent and mailed to each depositor.

Pursuant to the terms of the Deposit Agreement of October 26th, 1915, holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Agreement who do not desire to agree to the proposed Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may, at any time before the 25th day of May, 1916, withdraw their deposited notes, bonds, or claims upon the surrender of their Certificates of Deposit and the payment of their pro rata share, based upon the face value of the notes, bonds, or claims, of the expenses, disbursements and compensation of the Committee, which amount so payable shall in no event exceed five per centum of the face value of the notes, bonds, or claims so withdrawn. All holders of Certificates of Deposit not so withdrawing their notes, bonds, or claims prior to the 25th day of May, 1916, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to said Plan and Agreement with like force and effect as if they had formally executed the same.

Holders of bonds, notes, and claims against Standard Roller Bearing Company who have not deposited their claims under the Creditors' Deposit Agreement of October 26th, 1915, are invited to agree to the proposed Plan of Reorganization and to deposit all their notes, bonds, and claims with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, or its Agent, the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, under the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated April 21st, 1916, on or before the day of May, 1916.

Dated New York, April 21st, 1916.

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR., Chairman.
ROBERT H. COX, HERBERT Du PUY,
JAMES P. LEE, CHARLES T. TAYLOR,
Reorganization Committee.

F. J. GRIESBECK, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL LIEN NOTES NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY

Pursuant to the provisions of that certain collateral Trust Agreement between the Northern States Power Company, a Delaware corporation, and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee, dated June 1, 1912, securing an authorized issue of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) par value of Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes, dated June 1, 1912, notice is hereby given that the undersigned in the exercise of the right and option reserved in said Collateral Trust Agreement, have elected to call, redeem and pay on June 1, 1916, all of said Five-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Lien Notes described in and secured by said Collateral Trust Agreement, then outstanding and unpaid, by paying 101 per cent. of the principal amount of said notes and accrued interest, all as provided by said Collateral Trust Agreement. The notes and all interest coupons attached thereto should be presented and surrendered at the office of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, on June 1, 1916.

On and after said date interest on said notes shall cease.

Dated, March 31, 1916.

NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
By H. M. Byllesby,
President.
By R. J. Graf,
Secretary.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Greater Activity in the Curb Market, with the Trend of Prices Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 414,758 shares of stock and $358,735 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 100,825; oil, 35,198, and mining, 278,735. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open	High	Low	Last
7,000	‡Aetna Exp....	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
300	Ajax Rub. Inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
13,025	†Alaska-B. Col. (a proj.).....	65	67	60	65
100	Am. G. & W. I. 8s.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼
420	Balt. Tube Co.	113	114	113	114
400	‡But. Chemic'l.	6¼	6¼	6	6
10	Can. Car & F. pf.	60	60	60	60
1,200	Can. Nat. G.C.	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
800	‡Car Light & P.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
10	Carbon Steel....	65	65	65	65
1,480	Chevro. Motor.	178¾	184	178¼	180
125	Consol. Ordn....	25	25	25	25
300	Cor. of R. H....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10,000	Cuba C. Sug....	58	60¼	*67½	57¾
1,500	Cuba C. S. pf..	92	92½	92	92¾
500	Dav. Ch.v.t.cts	58	59	58	58
600	Emer. Phone....	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
150	Driggs-Seab....	142	142	140	140
500	†Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,050	‡Gas, Will. & W.	65	65	63	63
1,000	Grant Mot. C....	9¾	9	8¾	9
600	Hasl'l & B.C....	39	40	38¾	40
50	Gen. Ry. Sign.	96¼	97¼	96¼	97¼
10	Holly Sug. Cor.	42	42	42	42
250	Holly S.Cor.pf.	*97	97	96	96
850	‡Int. Motors....	*14	14	10	10
500	Kath. Jr. pfd.	24	24	22¼	22¾
1,300	Kendick C.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
7,000	‡Lynn Phono....	9	9¼	9	9¼
200	Marconi of A.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Mar. Ar.v.t.cfs.	20	20	20	20
400	‡Maxim Muns....	5¾	6	5¾	6
17,000	‡Midvale Steel.	58¾	59¼	58¼	59
1,445	Peerless.....	25	25	25	25
1,700	‡Perlman Rim.	117	119	116	117
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead..	10½	10¾	10¼	10
100	S. L. R. M. & F. v. t. ctfs.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
	S. L. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
6,600	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	33¼	34¼	33¼	34¼
1,700	‡Tob. Products	40	40¼	39¾	39¾
400	Tri.Fil.v.t.ctfs.	8	3	3	3
750	Un. Prof. Shar.	½	½	½	½
2,700	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3	2¾	3
100	U.S.L.&H.pf....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Universal Mot.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
755	White Motors..	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
10,000	World Film v. t. ctfs....	1	1	¾	¾
2,000	‡Zinc Concentr..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54	Illinois P. L..	174	170	174	– 3
8	Nat. Transit..	18	18	18	
24	Ohio Oil.....	223½	220	223	
6	S. O. of Cal...	240	234	240	+ 5
9	S. O. of N. J..	500	485	500	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Oil & G..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	‡Barnett O.&G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Coaden & Hill	20	20	20	20
100	Coaden O. & G.	7	7	7	7
300	Empire Pet....	7	7	6¾	6¾
2,300	‡Fed. Oil.....	15	15	15	15
300	‡Houston Oil...	15	15	10¾	10¾
500	Int. Pet.....	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
4,500	††Midwest Oil.	45	45	44	44
450	‡Midwest Ref.	62	62	61	61¾
1,000	‡Muskogee Re.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
15,000	‡Okla. Oil....	14	14	13	13
200	‡Okla. Oil pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾
600	Okla. Pr. & R.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
500	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
1,100	‡Pan-Am. Pet. B	70	74	70	74
2,000	‡Victoria Oil..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,300	Way'd O.&G.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾

MINING STOCKS.

6,000	‡Atlanta.....	14	15	14	15
300	Bingham Min.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
3,500	‡Booth.....	19	20	19	20
9,100	Bos. & Mont.	71	73	71	72
175	Brad. M. Lad.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Beaver Cons..	39½	39½	39½	39½
900	B.C.&Z.v.t.ctfs.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Calaveras Cp.	15	15	12¾	13
1,700	Caledonia.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡Canada Cop..	13¾	13¾	13	13
6,500	‡Cashboy.....	8	8	8	8
300	‡Comstock T.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
6,800	Cons. Ariz. S.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	Con. Cop. Mines	44	46	44	46
18,000	‡Dome Ext....	38	40	38	39
225	‡Dupont Cop.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Eagle & H. B.	2	2	2	2
500	‡Ely Mines....	14	14	14	14
13,345	‡Emma Cop....	45	49	45	47
1,850	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼
1,500	Florence.....	90	90	89	89
2,000	‡Fortuna M.C.	15	17½	15	17½
500	‡Gold'n Cons..	80	90	88	90
1,500	‡Goldf. Merg.	12¼	13	12¼	13
1,000	Gold Hill Min.	15	15	15	15
600	‡Granby G.M.	74	74	74	74
350	Hecla Mining..	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
200	Howe Sound..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10,215	‡Im. Mines....	15	18	15	18
2,000	‡Iron Blossom.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
1,000	‡Jerome Verdi..	1¼	1¼	¾	¾
2,500	††Jim Butler....	95	96	94	96
3,300	‡Jumbo Ext....	17	17	16	17
1,000	‡Kewanas.....	14	14	13	13
27,200	††La Rara Gold	46	49	46	48
300	Magma Copp...	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼
2,000	Majes. Mines..	3	3	3	3
900	Mason Valley..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,500	††Marsh Min..	24	24½	24	24
1,500	††McKin.-Darr.	46	50	46	49
200	Mines of Am..	3	3	2¾	2¾
800	‡Mol. Tungs..	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
900	‡Mont. Cons..	8	8	8	8
20,000	††Mother Lode	32	33½	31	33
1,280	‡Nipiss. Mines.	7¼	7¾	7	7¾
2,000	‡North Star....	20	20	20	20
500	N. Butte Dev.	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	††Oatman Arls. (a prospect).	40	40	40	40
2,500	‡Oat. Gold Key. (a prospect).	24	24½	24	24½
1,800	††Oatman Nelle (a prospect).	29	30	29	30
3,000	††Oat. Southn.	46	46	44	46
2,000	‡Oro.....	5	5	5	5
2,000	‡Pet'n Lake..	27	28	27	27
2,500	‡Rex Cons....	4¼	4¼	4	4
6,000	††Rex Con. M.	15	17	15	17
4,000	‡Roch. Mines.	60	62	60	61
500	‡Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
1,000	‡Sand & Kend.	6	6	6	6
1,000	††Sec. Toy....	18	18	*17	18
700	†S. G. D. M.	¾	¾	¾	¾
12,500	††Silver Pick..	11	11½	10¾	11½
700	Stand. S.-L..	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	Stewart.....	60	60	60	60
4,000	††Success Min.	69	69	68	68
3,000	††Temiskaming	64	64	64	64
100	†Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,225	Tonopah Ex..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	†Tono. Midway	32	32	32	32
7,700	†Tonopah Min.	31¾	32¼	31	32
25,500	Tonopah R. E.	52	54	52	52
2,000	Tri-Bullion....	½	½	½	½
200	United East..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,000	††U. S. C. M.	13	13	11	12
7,750	‡Un. Verde Ex.	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾
1,200	‡W. End Cons.	81	81	80	80
200	†Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
940	White Oaks M.	14	14	13	13

BONDS.

$260,000	‡C.& O.cv. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
25,000	‡C.U.Sta.4½s	90½	90½	90	90½
2,000	C. Ariz.&. 8s	38	38	38	38
5,000	Cu.Mig.B. 6s	92	92	92	92
50,000	‡Mid.S.cv. 5s	97¼	97¼	97	97¼
1,000	N. Y. C. n. 4½s (1966)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
37,000	St. L. & S. F. ser. (A) 4s	68¾	*69¼	68¾	69¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—Wednesday in sales of Cosden Oil 100 was sold at 20¾.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atl., G. & W. I. pf..	48	49	48	49
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	16	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	16	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane....	44	46	44	46
Int Arms & Fuse....	14½	16	14½	16
Kresge	12¾	13	12¾	13
Lake Torpedo Boat..	9¼	9¾	8¾	9¼
Lima Locom., new...	38	42	39	42
Marlin Arms ctfs. pf.	78	80	..	..
Poole Eng. & M.....	96	110	..	..
Saxon Motor Car.....	66	67	66	67
Springfield Body pf..	57½	59½	57½	59½
Springfield Body pf...	101	103	101	108

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.....	70	80	70	80
Pierce	12¾	13	12¾	13¼
Savoy	10¾	12	10¾	12½

MINING STOCKS.

Bingham	12¼	12½	12¼	12¾
Cerro de Pasco.....	36½	37¼	36½	37¼
Eagle & Blue Bell....	2	2½	2	2½
Int & Int. M. & R...	1¾	2	..	..

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	78	81
American Brass	274	279	275	282
Atlas Powder	229	230	220	230
Atlas Powder pf.....	101	105	101	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	130	137	120	137
Bliss, (E. W.).....	380	395	380	395
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dy & Forg..	170	190	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf...	105	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	755	780	750	785
Du Pont Powder, new.	335	345	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	106
Hercules Powder	375	395	375	380
Hercules Powder pf...	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	160	170	165	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	106	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	560	570	580	570
Winch, Rptg Arms..	1,700	1,900	1,850	1,900

Outside Securities.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. High class financial weekly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'16	100⅝	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	98¼	98½	5.20
Argen. Govt..6		Dec. 15,'17	101	101¼	5.00
Argen. Govt..6		May 15,'19	100⅜	101¼	5.60
City of Mont.5		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c.5		Apr., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	2.75
Dom. of Can.5		Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.40
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1921	99¾	99¾	5.08
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1926	98	98¼	5.15
Dom. of Can.5		Apr., 1931	98¾	99	5.20
Italian Govt..6		Oct. 15,'16	99¼	99½	6.30
Norweg. Govt..6		Feb., 1920	101¾	102¼	5.55
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct., 15,'16	100⅜	101¼	4.00
Norweg. Govt..6		Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.65
Swedish Govt..6		Dec., 1916	100⅜	101	4.50
Swiss Govt....6		Mar., 1918	99½	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt....5		Mar., 1920	99¾	100⅛	4.90

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.90
Am. Loco....5	July, 1918	100¾	100⅝	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.5	Jan. 15,'19	97	98½	5.95
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
Anacon. Cop..5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P. 6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.00
B'klyn R. T..5	July, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.45
Can. North....5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific..6	Mar., 2'24	102⅜	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.6	May, 1918	104¼	105¼	3.20
Ches. & O.5	June, 1919	101⅜	101¼	2.40
C. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1917	99½	100⅛	4.00
C., B. & Q....4	July, 1921	98¼	98⅜	4.30
Chi. Elev 5	July, 1916	99	99	19.00
Cities Service.7	May, 1918	102¼	102⅝	5.70
Conn. Power.6	May 1, '17	100⅜	100⅝	5.00
Den. G. & El.6	Apr., 1917	102¼	103	3.00
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1, '17	99	99	6.00
Erie R. R...5½	Apr., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.85
Gen. Rubber..6	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Gr. Tr. of C..5	Nov., 1917	99½	100⅜	4.75
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.90
Int. Harv....5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅛	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & El.6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry....6	June, 1919	101¼	102	5.80
M. West Util.6	Jan. 1, '26	96	98	..
**Min. Gen.E.6	June, 1917	100¼	101¼	3.00
Mo. Pacific.6	June, 1946	90	92	..
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morgan & Wr..5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.70
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.6	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.80
Nor. S. Pow.6	Jan. 1, '26	99¼	99⅝	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.6	June 1, '17	101	101¼	2.00
Penn. Co.....4½	June 15,'21	101¼	101¾	4.10
P. S. C., N.J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. Tr. Wh'ouse El. &. Mfg. Co...5	Feb., 1919	98¾	99	5.40
Southern Ry.5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Subs. & Sons.6	June, 1919	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
U.S.S.R.&M...6	Feb., 1926	100	110	4.70
U. S. R. S.C.6	Apr., 1918	98½	100⅜	5.75
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	101¼	101¾	4.25
†United Fruit.6	May, 1917	101	101¼	1.50
Va.-Caro. Chem. pf....	1923	99¾	100¼	5.95
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke 1st.5	1949	99	100	5.00
Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s	1934	98	98½	5.10
Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s	1962	97	97½	5.15
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1962	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1934	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1946	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1947	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1950	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1951	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1952	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1953	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1954	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1955	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1956	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1957	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1958	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1959	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1960	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1961	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1962	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1963	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1964	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1965	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1966	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1967	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1968	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1969	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1970	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1971	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1972	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1973	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1974	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1975	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1976	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1977	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1978	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1979	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1980	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1981	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1982	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1983	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1984	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1985	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1986	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1987	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1988	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1989	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1990	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1991	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1992	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1993	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1994	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1995	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1996	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1997	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1998	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	1999	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2000	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2001	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2002	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2003	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2004	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2005	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2006	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2007	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2008	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2009	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2010	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2011	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2012	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2013	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2014	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2015	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2016	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2017	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2018	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2019	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2020	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2021	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2022	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2023	100	100½	5.95
Va. Ry. & Pow. 6s	2024	100	100½

COTTON IS STEADY ON EVE OF HOLIDAY

Watkins Report Indicates an Increase in Acreage of 7.8 Per Cent.

TRADING IN SMALL VOLUME

Switching of Long Commitments from May to Late Months—Colder Weather In Sight.

Cotton yesterday was dull with a price range of 8 to 9 points. The close was steady, with the near positions unchanged to 1 point lower, while the later positions were unchanged to a point higher. There was no feature to the trading aside from some switching of long commitments from May to the late months. Otherwise trading was in very small volume. The holiday, extending until Monday in the American markets and until Tuesday in Liverpool, tended to restrict operations.

The Watkins Bureau, in its report issued by H. F. Bachman & Co., place the indicated acreage for the new crop at 34,017,000 acres, against 31,535,000 planted last year. This indicates an increase of 7.8 per cent. The statement is made that the amount of fertilizer to be used is about 14 per cent. less than last year, although it is admitted that quite a number of counties reported an increase over last year. These figures on fertilizer are not likely to meet with acceptance by the trade. The report further says that the special investigation by the bureau, as of April 1, shows stocks of cotton held on plantations amounting to 505,000 bales. This, however, does not include the cotton owned by farmers stored in warehouses.

The first notice day for May contracts will be next Tuesday, April 25. Deliveries are not expected to be large. The week-end figures had not been published up to the close of the market yesterday, but the intosight for the week was officially estimated at 165,000 bales, against 197,454 bales last year. The weather forecast for the Western belt calls for thunder showers and colder for Arkansas, with unsettled and colder for East Texas, and fair and colder with frost for Oklahoma and West Texas.

Liverpool cabled: "In case of war between America and Germany, even if your market did decline, we doubt if our would follow on account of shortage of freight room."

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 10 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points higher; middling, 12.10. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.91	11.82	11.86@11.87	11.87@11.88
July	12.05	11.97	12.01@12.02	12.01@12.02
Oct.	12.23	12.18	12.20@12.21	12.20@12.21
Dec.	12.41	12.36	12.38@12.39	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.46	12.41	12.42@12.43	12.44@12.45
Mar.	12.63	12.61	12.62@12.63	12.61@12.62

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	6,454	8,068	8,002
New Orleans	1,719	1,103	3,472
Mobile	1,747	1,745	84
Savannah	1,362	1,841	2,878
Charleston (808 Int.)	854	331	342
Wilmington	450	491	719
Norfolk	1,658	1,161	1,880

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	545	663	118
Memphis	473	1,487	890
St. Louis	860	5,214	2,019
Houston	2,568	5,240	4,130

Exports, 11,089 bales. Total thus far this season, 4,276,974 bales. Total last season, 7,015,642 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
150 Galveston	12.35	315,005	399,868
3,040 New Orleans	11.88	322,274	356,484
100 Mobile	11.75	23,439	24,883
241 Savannah	11.28	153,814	161,038
Charleston	11¾	67,269	78,580
Wilmington	11¾	48,865	54,780
621 Norfolk	11.75	106,439	79,221
250 Augusta	11.75	122,516	122,397
2,700 Memphis	.12	175,798	159,272
St. Louis	.12	21,496	32,234
599 Houston	12.25	99,516	130,734

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling seven points decline at 7.82d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 25,000 bales, all American. Market closed quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market was moderately active and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of ⅞c to 1¼c. It was the general impression that much of the selling pressure which caused the reactions on Wednesday was largely in sympathy with the weakness in the financial markets and owing to nervousness over the feeling of general uneasiness over political developments. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.28; No. 2 hard, $1.26; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30½, all free on board New York, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close	Last Year
May	...	...	1.22	1.21	1.03½
July	...	...	1.15	1.14	1.01¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.14⅝	1.13	1.14⅛	1.13	1.60¼
July	1.14⅛	1.10	1.13⅛	1.12⅛	1.05¼
Sept.	1.12⅛	1.10¾	1.11⅛	1.10⅜	1.23⅛

CORN.

A disposition to even-up for the holiday was accountable for the narrow range of fluctuations in the corn market, prices being ⅛c to ¼c under the previous night. Somewhat larger country offerings led to speculative selling from that quarter, which, with easier cables, scattered local liquidation, and the disturbed international situation, inspired a lower market throughout the day. The cash market here was barely steady. No. 2 mixed was quoted 90¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	75⅞	75½	75¾	76	77¼
July	76¼	75¾	76¼	76¾	80⅛
Sept.	76¾	75¾	76	76¼	80⅝

OATS.

Export transactions involving 800,000 bushels of Canadian oats had a steadying effect on the speculative market during the day, and there was little change in prices, the close showing a partial ⅛c net decline. Cash prices in the local market closed as follows: Standard, 51¼@52c; No. 3 white, 50¼@50¾c; No. 4 white, 49¼@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52½@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	45⅞	44⅞	45¼	45¾
July	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	43	55⅞
Sept.	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝	47¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was inactive, but after showing a slightly easier tone early, prices rallied on packing, and at the close of the day were steady to firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000, estimated for Friday. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	11.65	11.60	11.65	11.62	10.12
July	11.80	11.75	11.80	11.75	10.40
Ribs—						
May	12.20	12.12	12.15	12.20	10.20
July	12.35	12.27	12.32	12.35	10.52
Pork—						
May	23.22	23.10	23.20	23.15	17.55
July	23.02	22.90	22.95	22.95	18.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, total sales amounting to 11,300 barrels, the undertone was firm, and at the close of the day values showed net gains of 9 to 18 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	10.60	10.60
April	...	...	10.65	10.60
May	10.81	10.75	10.79@10.82	10.70
June	...	...	10.81@10.85	10.69
July	10.88	10.81	10.86@10.89	10.75
August	10.88	10.79	10.87@10.90	10.74
September	10.77	10.68	10.76@10.77	10.63
October	9.75	9.62	9.71@ 9.73	9.53
November	9.00	8.90	9.00@ 9.04	8.85

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CATALOG UPON APPLICATION.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW York County.—MELISSA M. TOUMEY, Plaintiff, against ROBERT SHEWAN and CHARLES A. TOMES, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 28d, 1915.

FULLERTON WELLS.

Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, Fifth Avenue Building, Madison Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above-named defendants, Robert Shewan and Charles A. Tomes:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of January, 1916, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1916.

Dated New York, N. Y., March 22nd, 1916.

FULLERTON WELLS.

Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, Fifth Avenue Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a steadier tone yesterday with considerable covering for over the holidays, the market being closed from last night until Monday morning, and there was also more or less buying of the near months and selling of the distant positions on a theory that in the event of any trouble with Germany this country would require increased resources and that a duty on coffee would be one of the most logical and plausible means of raising funds. The buying of the near months and the selling of the distant positions resulted in a widening of the differences and final prices were irregular, ranging from 7 points advance to 5 points net decline. Total sales for the day were 47,000 bags. The local spot market was very inactive, but prices were nominally unchanged with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.06	8.06	8.02@8.05	7.95
May	8.06	8.06	8.05@8.07	7.99
June	...	...	8.06@8.11	8.04
July	8.16	8.09	8.14@8.15	8.09
August	...	...	8.17@8.18	8.13
September	8.22	8.16	8.19@8.20	8.16
October	...	...	8.22@8.24	8.19
November	...	...	8.27@8.27	8.22
December	8.32	8.27	8.28@8.30	8.26
January	...	...	8.32@8.34	8.32
February	...	...	8.35@8.37	8.38
March	8.45	8.43	8.39@8.40	8.44

SUGAR.

Stimulated by a strong raw and refined sugar market and by the fact that a Washington dispatch stated that the existing duty on sugar would be continued indefinitely, trading in sugar futures was firm throughout the day, with prices reaching new high records. The market was freely supported by the trade and Wall Street, and in the early afternoon was very active. The market closed strong net 3 to 14 points higher, with sales for the day 11,950 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	5.18@5.20	5.11
May	5.20	5.19	5.20@5.25	5.12
June	5.25	5.25	5.27@5.29	5.18
July	5.30	5.22	5.30@5.31	5.19
August	5.30	5.30	5.31@5.32	5.23
September	5.33	5.26	5.32@5.33	5.22
October	5.25	5.22	5.26@5.27	5.12
November	5.09	5.00	5.09@5.10	4.99
December	4.84	4.77	4.84@4.85	4.73
January	4.48	4.43	4.48@4.51	4.44
February	4.37	4.37	4.37@4.38	4.34
March	4.33	4.33	4.36@4.38	4.33

The local market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.25 to 7.50 for fine granulated. There were moderate withdrawals on old contract, but otherwise domestic business was only moderate. Exporters were again in the market for supplies, but their ideas were slightly below those of refiners, and no further sales were reported. The local market for raw sugar was quiet, and no further sales were reported. The undertone was firm, with holders not inclined to accept 4c. as a price for supplies, although it was generally believed that operators would pay that price for further requirements. In the absence of business spot prices remained nominally unchanged at 4¾c. for Cuban cost and freight, equal to $6.14 for Centrifugal and $5.37 for molasses. The sugar market will be closed on Good Friday and Saturday.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,443 packages. In addition to regular supplies, we have had four cars from California within the past day or two. Trade is fair, but the offerings are a little beyond current needs and the market is gradually finding a lower level. Exchange sales today include 25 tubs creamery extras at 35¾c, 96 tubs at 35¾c, 25 tubs, 93 score, at 36¼c; 25 boxes California extras at 35c; 25 boxes, 90 score, at 34½c. At the reduced figures stock is moving out pretty well. There is still a strong feeling on renovated, ladles, and packing stock, the supply of which is very short. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 35½c; higher scoring, 36¼ 36½c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@33c; creamery, held, best, 34@34½c; firsts, 33@33½c; seconds, 32@32½c; thirds, 30@31½c; State dairy, finest, 35c; good to prime, 33½@34½c; common to fair, 31@33c; renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 30½@31½c; lower grades, 29@30c; imitation creamery, firsts, 29½@30½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 27½c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25@26c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 38,813 cases. Arrivals continue liberal, and the general market is not active. High grades, however, are held with considerable confidence, and the market is generally rated steady. Nearby white eggs are accumulating under liberal receipts, and receivers are pressing for sales at earlier prices; very little important business doing above 25½@26c, and only exceptionally fine goods going any higher. Duck eggs about steady. Goose eggs quiet and easier. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25¼@25¾c; storage packed, firsts, 22½@23c; regular packed, firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19¼@19½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@18c; checks, fair to choice, dry, 17½@18c. Pennsylvania, and nearby, henhery whites, fine to fancy, 24@24½c; ordinary to good, 22½@23½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 21@23c. Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22½@23¼c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henhery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24½@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, fine, Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 36@37c; eastern and prime Southern, 34@35c; common to fair Southern, 28@29c; goose eggs, per dozen, 75@90c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat., cooler in interior; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Fri. Sat., fair, moderate w. winds.

Miss.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate variable winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy w. and probably showers in s. Fri., cooler. Sat., fair.

Ky. Showers and cooler Fri. Sat., fair.

Ohio—Showers and thunderstorms and cooler Fri. Sat., overcast and probably rain; strong s. and w. winds.

Ind.—Rai nand cooler Fri. Sat., probably fair; strong s. shifting to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat., cooler in s.; strong shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Probably rain Fri. Sat., cloudy; strong e. winds.

Ark. La., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat. w. winds.

Ill.—Showers and cooler in n., cloudy in s. Fri. Sat., cloudy.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer Sat. and in w.; strong shifting winds.

Wis.—Rain Fri., with cooler in s. Sat., unsettled; fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair and warmer; fresh to strong n. winds, diminishing.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer in w., rain in e. Fri. Sat., fair and warmer.

Neb., N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat., warmer in n.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, w s, from 187th to 188th St, 189.9x75; Eugene L. Richards, trustee in bankruptcy of Oliver Bros., to Remor Corporation, 150 Broadway, quitclaim, mtg $175,000, April 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$108,750

BOWERY, 318 and 318, s w corner of Bleecker St, 2 and 4, 40.5x98.10x40.3x95.7; Jacob H. Schiff to Herman Woog, 50 West 77th St, all liens, April 19; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$100

CLINTON ST, 152, e s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Hyman J. Heunnens to New York Edison Company, 124 E. 15th St; Dec. 23, 1902.....$1

CONVENT AV, 433, s e cor 149th St, 99.11x100; 433 Convent Av Co. to Remor Corporation, 150 Broadway, mtg $177,000, April 19; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$100

CROSBY ST, 55, e s, 25x100; Hyman J. Heunnens to New York Edison Company, 124 E. 15th St; b. and s., Jan. 19, 1905.....$1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100.9 ft s of Grand St, 25.1x100; Grand St, 281, e s, 75 ft w of Eldridge St, 25x125; Jacob H. Schiff to Herman Woog, 50 West 77th St, all liens, April 19; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$100

GREENE ST, 148 and 150, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 50

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interesting Deal on Washington Square North—Buys East Seventy-ninth Street Residence Site—Upper West Side Apartment Investments—Bronx and Brooklyn Sales—Leasing Market.

A deal in the old-time residential section on the north side of Washington Square, the purchase of a large plot in East Seventy-ninth Street for a private residence, a Heights apartment sale, and the projected removal of the Racquet and Tennis Club from Forty-third Street to Park Avenue furnished interesting features of activity to the realty market yesterday.

The first of these transactions involved the purchase of the leasehold held by Moncure Robinson on the fine old dwelling at 23 Washington Square North by Max Shoop of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. It is between Fifth Avenue and Macdougal Street, being the westerly block of the two frontages on the square, which for three-quarters of a century have been famous for their roomy and attractive residences. Most of the houses, although built before 1840, are still maintained in their high-class character, and are among the finest private houses on Manhattan Island.

The house taken by Mr. Shoop has a frontage of 27.6 feet by 145 deep, running back to Macdougal Alley. The old stable there has been converted into a studio, and for a year has been occupied by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, whose older studio is on the north side of the alley. The property was owned for many years by the Chisolm estate, but title was taken by Louis G. Hamersley last year.

Mr. Shoop will alter the house, without changing the exterior, into two duplex apartments, one of which he will occupy, and the other, fitted up with a studio, will be leased. It will be the first important change in the block for several years.

Pepe & Brother were the brokers in the transaction.

East Seventy-ninth Street Purchase for Fine Residence.

As the result of a large deal in the upper east side section, a new private residence will soon be erected in that choice home centre, which has shown considerable activity of that character during the last two years. The property at 53, 55, and 57 East Seventy-ninth Street, three old houses, between Madison and Park Avenues, has been bought by a client of William B. May & Co. The frontage is 42 by 102.2 feet. The buyer intends to tear down the existing structures and improve the site with a large dwelling.

The houses at 53 and 57 were acquired from Dr. William P. Northrup and the one at 55 from Miss Thomas Hiller. The plot adjoins the new residence on the east erected a few years ago by John Iselin. On the west is the home of Albert Tilt. On the northwest Park Avenue corner of Seventy-ninth Street the large residence for John S. Hoyt is under construction.

$300,000 Heights Investment.

An investment deal involving an apartment house in the upper Heights district was closed by L. F. Hall, who sold in a cash transaction the six-story structure known as the Fairfield, on the southwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 162nd Street, for the North Castle Realty Company. Otto R. Hartman, President, to the Exeter Realty Company, Louis Schiecter, President. The property covers a plot 100 by 140 and was erected about three years ago. It has been held at $300,000 and was sold subject to a $200,000 mortgage.

Mr. Schlechter controls by lease six other apartment houses in the neighborhood, among them being the Rio Grande and the Rio Vista at 159th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, and the Ronda and the Chateau d'Ames at 161st Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

The Cortlandt Traded.

An investor has purchased from William T. Evans, of Mills & Gibb, the Cortlandt, a twelve-story apartment at 210 Cathederal Parkway, occupying a plot 100 by 70 located 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, valued at $450,000.

In exchange Mr. Evans took a downtown mercantile property. The seller bought the Cortlandt three years ago from the Akron Building Company, which erected it.

Tenement Buyers.

Henry Hof sold for the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company the six-story semi-fireproof tenement house 617 East Sixteenth Street to George Wagner for investment.

L. Cioffi sold for Anna Esposito to Gelsomina Cineatti, 328 East 109th Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

J. H. Schiff Transfers Parcels.

Jacob H. Schiff transferred yesterday to Herman Woog, a lawyer, the properties at 316 and 318 Bowery, southwest corner of Bleecker Street; 281 Grand Street, an east side Forsyth Street plot, 100.9 south of Grand Street, 25.1 by 100, and 311 to 315 Seventh Avenue, the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street.

Bronx Sales.

Eugene Saxe purchased from the Utility Realty Company the one-story and basement taxpayer, having a frontage of 167 feet on the corner of Hunts Point and Garrison Avenues, containing nine stores. Julian T. Saxe was the broker.

F. Loewenthal & Son have purchased from Blanche Theiss the plot 25 by 81 on the west side of Stebbins Avenue, 129 feet south of Chisolm Street. It will be improved with a single story taxpayer for stores.

Brooklyn.

Henry P. Cain sold 933 Gates Avenue, a two-story and basement one-family frame dwelling, for Christina H. Gross to a Brooklyn client for occupancy.

Louis Stern sold the one-family two-story brick dwelling 1,408 Seventy-sixth Street for Riskin & Wollin, builders, to an investor.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, has sold 6,112 Nineteenth Avenue, a private dwelling on a lot 25 by 100 in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twentieth Avenue Sea Beach subway station, to Philip London for immediate occupancy.

Elisha T. Everett has sold the one-family brownstone dwelling at 627 St. Mark's Avenue, 20 by 100, to a client, and, in connection with Noah Clark Company the two-family house at 875 Sterling Place.

Frank H. Tyler sold the block bounded by Flatbush Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Paedergat Lane, to the Marmur Holding Corporation for improvement with stores and apartments; also 1,374 Carroll Street, near Kingston Avenue, a two-story and extension brownstone dwelling to an investor.

New Jersey.

The Southern Colonial residence situated on the west side of Erwin Park Road, Erwin Park, Montclair, has been purchased by Christian A. Luhnow. The house is situated on a plot of land having 100 feet frontage. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 20 by 100 feet, on Hickory Avenue to Rudolphus Pierson, and a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Willow Avenue to Harold Newton.

The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company sold the 137-acre Brookdale Farm at Hopewell, N. J., in the Princeton region, to Frederick Norris Goldsmith of Manhattan. It was owned by Dr. John T. Eddy of Montclair. The farm has been held at $40,000.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold at Nepperhan Heights a plot on Morningside Road to Dudley Fasoldt; two lots on Morningside Road to Charles Rungay of New York City; two lots on Fairview Avenue to Samuel Olsen of Mount eVrnon, and a strip on each side of the railroad east of the depot to the New York Central Railroad for the widening of the roadbed.

Commercial Leases.

McCotter & Davis have leased for a term of years the building 45 and 51 Downing Street, to H. C. Griffin & Co., Inc.

William H. Whiting & Co. have rented the store at 3 Howard Street to Samuel Hollander for machinery showrooms; also the store at 69 Fourth Avenue to Westin & Steinhart, coffee merchants, who have been for many years on lower Second Avenue.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., has leased for the Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation, the store and basement located at 2,323 Broadway, for a term of years, to the Vanity Stores, Inc.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Belmore Lunch Company, for William J. Roome, as agent, the store and basement at 177 Madison Avenue.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased, at 1,886 Broadway, the store to the McGraw Tire & Rubber Company; at 1,924 Broadway, the store to the Portage Rubber Company; at 8 and 9 Columbus Circle, the two southerly stores to Edward W. Ulmer, and the north store to Peter Coronges & St. Chresomales.

$475,000 4 1-2 Per Cent. Loan.

William A. White & Sons have placed for the Broadway and 165th Street Realty Company $475,000 at 4½ per cent., on the two-story theatre and store property square block, 165th to 166th Street, Audubon Avenue to Broadway, known as the Audubon Theatre.

Twelve-Story Building for Vesey Street Corner.

The Underwood Typewriter Company has arranged with the Henry Cary estate for the erection of a twelve-story structure on the southeast corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets for the use of its manufacturing departments. The site measures 129.9 feet on Vesey Street, taking in 57 to 61. On Greenwich Street it is 84 feet. The Tidewater Building Company will erect the building. There are four old buildings on the site.

Realty Notes.

Emsworth Hall, a six-story elevator apartment house, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and 149th Street, was transferred yesterday by the 433 Convent Avenue Company to the Remor Corporation.

Mrs. F. Hyman is the buyer of 1,433 Zerega Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

167th St, 332 East, s s, 137.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; Sylvester Pope et al., trustees, against Morris Fine et al.; Elkus, Gleason & Prosser, attorneys; Bernard Hahn, referee; due on judgment, $59,083.73; taxes, &c., $283.83; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

By Daniel Greenland.

115th St, 321 West, n e corner of Manhattan Av, 95x25, five-story tenement; New York Savings Bank against Thomas A. Burke et al.; John A. Dutton, attorney; Francis A. O'Neil, referee; due on judgment, $25,868.04; taxes, &c., $781.69; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cambreling Av, n e corner of 183d St, 125x100, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; adjourned to May 16.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

2d Av, 1,919, w s, 25.11 ft n of 99th St, 25x79; five-story tenement and stores; M. A. Howard against Peter Lennon et al.; McClure & P., attorneys; due, $16,337.32; taxes, &c., $1,577.98.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

80th St, n s, 350 ft e of 1st Av, for a two-story garage, stable, and office, 16x24; Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place, owner; General Contracting and Engineering Co., 29 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Cortlandt St, s s, 25.9 ft w of Greenwich St, for an eight-story office building, 21.2x85; H. J. Schnitzer, 141 Washington St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

120th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 2,833 building, 3x18; Charles C. Watkins, 300 East 120th St, owner; De Rose & Cavalieri, 2,333 1t Av, architects; cost, $500.

Harlem Av, w s, 150 ft n of Mace Av, for a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling, 20x45.6; Anna Tamillo, 350 East 119th St, owner; Otto A. Standt, 309 East 34th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

White Plains Road, e s, 78.71 ft n of Cranford Av, for a one-story brick store, 54.7x80; John O'Brien, 3,700 Olinville Av, owner; Lowenborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Park Av, n w corner of 100th St, to a six-story tenement; A. J. Schwarzler, 369 East 167th St, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Boston Road, w s, corner of 175th St, to a one-story brick theatre, 42x47.3.3; Charles Klug, Fordham Road and Webster Av, owner; Harrison L. Brandt, 38 Marble Hill Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 87.4 ft n of 74th St, 17x81; Charles G. Schmikel and another, executors, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, April 17, 3 years.....$14,000

AUDUBON AV, 450, w s, from 187th to 188th St, 189.9x75, prior mtg $175,000; Remor Realty Corporation; 1 year and another.....$2,000

BROADWAY, 1,886, s e corner of 105th St, 50x100; Alduss Construction Co. to Jacob Hasslacher, 400 West 147th St, April 18, 5 years; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$35,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $35,000; same to Rexton Building Co., 37 Liberty St, April 19, due Oct. 19, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$4,500

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Mollie Reichard to Lawyers Title and Trust Company, 160 Broadway, April 17, 5 years; one and a half per cent.; bond.....$10,500

CONVENT AV, 433, s e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100, prior mtg $165,000; Remor Corp. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, April 19, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lee & Lee, 55 Nassau St.....$12,000

LENOX AV, n e corner 111th St, 33.11x100; Maurice Deutsch and another to Helen B. Mercer, 383 Park Av, April 19, prior mtg $60,000, due April 26, 1924, 5 per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$13,500

MADISON AV, n w corner 106th St, 25.11x100; Lizzie Brady to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 20, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$27,000

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 100.4 ft n of Grand St, 28.2x100; William Messner Company to Abraham S. Isseson, 276 Riverside Drive, April 18, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$8,000

WEST END AV, n s, 201.5 ft w of 61st Av, 70.10x150.5; Iroquois Operating Company to Iroquois Realty Company, 27 Pine St, April 20, prior mtg $250,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$125,000

125TH ST, s s, 131.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Frederick W. Noll to Frederic de P. Foster and another, trustees, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., April 20, 5 years; address 44 Wall St.....$5,500

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 176th St, 81.10x98.4; Cleland Realty Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, prior mtg $57,000, April 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurz, Isaac & F., 25 Broad St.....$12,000

LORING PLACE, w s, 337.10 ft n of 183d St, 67.1x100.2; West 183d St. Building Co., Inc., to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, April 19, 1 year; 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way.$50,000

LOT 271, Map Washingtonville; Charles J. Brouse to G. De Witt Clocke, Pasadena, Cal., April 20, due as per bond; attorneys, K. and L. Clocke, 391 E. 149th St.....$1,200

PLOT begins where this land adjoins land of Captain Watson, on n and on w, with Park land about 491 ft w of road from Eastchester to Westchester, about 2 acres; Frank Cass to Gustav A. Deuscher, 308 E. 125th St, April 18, 3 years 6 per cent.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$4,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner 173d St, 98.11x102.3; Charles J. O'Reilly to Alpeplana Realty and Construction Co., Inc., 871 Forest Av, prior mtg $50,000, April 20, due as per bond; attorneys, Title Guaranty and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$53,500

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, at s e corner of church lot, being part of lots 35 and 36, map of Wm. Crowther, 42.6x89.9x35x70.11; Jas. C. Green to H. Seymour Trenchard, 1 Crescent Place, Yonkers, N. Y., April 19, due as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,500

3D AV, e s, 103.9 ft s of 168th St, 46x117.3; Loeb Real Estate Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, April 19, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

187TH ST, s s, 40 ft n w of Prospect Av, 40x70; Sonarlo Construction Co., Inc., to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, April 20, due Dec. 1, 1919, 5½ per cent.; attorneys, MacKelly & G., 43 Cedar St..$26,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Gentleman's Country Residence and Magnificent Furnishings at PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.,

WILL BE SOLD AT **AUCTION**

Thursday, April 27, 1916, at 11 o'Clock A. M., on the Premises,

H. E. COLWELL, Auctioneer,

Property Located 801 Wolf's Lane, Corner Neuter Lane, One Block North of Boston Post Road,

and is surrounded by handsome estates and residences of quality.

Level grounds, 18 acres (about 11½ acres), and fine old trees.

House, of old English architecture, has 17 rooms, billiard room and 3 tiled bathrooms, hot water, heat, gas and electricity. The entire house is a model in elegance, comfort and conveniences; all parquet floors on 1st floor. There is a large reception hall, beamed ceilings and handsome fireplace. Luxurious living, dining room, &c.

Large garage, 2 stories; room for several cars; chauffeur's housekeeping apartments.

Terms, 10% cash on day of sale, balance above mortgage in 30 days. Title perfect, guaranteed by Title Co.

SALE POSITIVE—Rain or Shine.

The Complete Furnishings

WILL BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY AFTER HOUSE SALE, CONTINUING TWO DAYS, APRIL 27TH AND 28TH, UNTIL ALL IS SOLD.

Weber mahogany grand piano, Victrola and records, antique mahogany hall clock, Oriental and Turkish rugs, Chinese antique bronze hall lamps, bronze statues, oil paintings, engravings, exquisite tapestry drawing room furniture, mahogany tables and desks, oak dining room set, mahogany and birdseye maple bedroom suites, library of books (de luxe editions), rock cut crystal glass, cut glass, portieres, lace curtains, bookcases, mattresses, couches, porch furniture, chairs, andirons, refrigerators, &c., &c.

Property can be seen any time and inspection of furnishings Tuesday, April 25, and day before sale.

Catalogues and full particulars of

H. E. COLWELL, Auctioneer,
261 Main St. Tel. 409 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Supreme Court Partition Sale

JOHN L. O'BRIEN, Esq., Referee

Thursday, April 27

at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City,

43-45 Grand Street

(Adj. S. W. Cor. West Broadway)

Two 3-story brick 2-family houses with stores, with 4-story brick loft building in rear. Size of plot 34.6 x 90.6.

STROUSE & STRAUSS, Attys. for Pltff., 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

'Phone 744—Cort. 61 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SHOULD PAY 10%

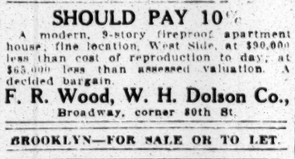
A modern, 9-story fireproof apartment house, fine location, West Side, at $90,000 less than cost of reproduction to day; at $65,000 less than assessed valuation. A decided bargain.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, corner 80th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman Homes

WITH HOLLOW TILE GARAGE



ONLY $5,800

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for Booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635. At

Otto Singer, 262 Kings Highway, Station

Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home, all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

$750 Cash, Balance $36 a month, includes Principal, Interest and carrying charges.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request.

Alco Building Co.,

22d Av. and 68th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn.
Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

JUST TWO LEFT OF OUR ROW OF **TWO-FAMILY HOUSES**

150 feet from 4th Ave. Subway Station.
419-421 77th St., Brooklyn.
M. GREEN & CO., on Premises.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN HOUSE

of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; hot water heat; gas, sewer, water and electricity; 30 minutes from N. Y. City; short distance to station; and bathing beach; $1,000 cash, balance easily arranged. F. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

"BEAUTIFUL STUCCO COTTAGE"

Overlooking Sound. Corner, 40 x 100; 2½-story, 9 rooms, tiled bath, pantry; glass-enclosed porch, garage; restricted neighborhood; 5-cent fare; little cash required. Attorney, Room 34, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A COUNTRY GEM.

All-year home near Great South Bay, 45 minutes from city, for sale or rent; price moderate; nice grounds, trees and shrubs. House and garage both in perfect order. Lighted by gas; steam heat; open fireplaces, hardwood floors, baths; lavatory on first floor; laundry, etc. Particulars, pictures and floor plans, inquire of

H. SCHUYLER CAMMANN,
84 William St., New York. Tel. John—1630.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
NEW YORK CITY.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.
ADJOINING GREAT NECK.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

A BARGAIN.

NORTH SHORE, NEAR PIPING ROCK.

Ten Minutes' Walk to Station. High Ground. 16 Acres—Part Woods. Divide to Suit.

$1,500 PER ACRE.

Box 437, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

ACTUAL WATER FRONT

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, &c.; 40 minutes from city, will dispose of considerable less than their real value for cash if bought at once. Bald, Box 157 Times Downtown.

35-Acre Farm—Huntington

READY TO OPERATE.

Large, modern, 14-room house; apples, pears, quinces, berries, and grapes.

PRICE $15,000; EASY TERMS.

Address Farm, Room 310A, World Bldg., N. Y.

Special Offering
Brooklyn Real Estate

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

Subject to prior acceptance, the following three parcels are offered for immediate sale at bargain prices.

547 4TH STREET

North side of 4th Street 174 ft. 10¼ in. east of 8th Avenue; size of lot 38 ft. 6 in. by 95 ft.; size of building 38 ft. 6 in. by 84 ft.; four-story brick; eight apartments each containing six rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights and hardwood floors throughout.

The property has just been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class condition; when fully rented the total annual rental is $3,762; at present there are two vacancies. It is within half a block of Prospect Park and within a block of five different trolley lines. Price $26,000.

1350 54TH STREET

South side of 54th Street, 250 ft. west of 14th Avenue; plot 75 ft. by 100 ft. 2 in.

This property is now within half a block of the New Utrecht Branch of the 4th Avenue Subway and will be within twenty-one minutes of the Municipal Building when the subway is in operation. It is absolutely unrestricted and would be a splendid plot for apartments.

There is also a two-story and attic frame dwelling house on the property, 24 ft. by 30 ft., not in very good repair. Price $7,500.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF AVE. "Z" AND EAST 26TH ST.

Fronting 105 ft. on Avenue "Z" and 50 ft. on East 26th Street; two-story and attic frame dwelling 38 ft. by 43 ft. in good condition. Located near Sheepshead Bay Motor Drome. Price $7,000.

Arrangements can be made for liberal mortgage accommodation to the purchaser.

The Company began guaranteeing mortgages in 1899 and since that time has issued policies through the Brooklyn and Jamaica offices alone on 68,900 mortgages aggregating over $390,500,000. Of this amount over 36,600 mortgages totalling more than $202,500,000 have been repaid to the investors WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A DOLLAR or a moment's delay in the payment of interest. There are now outstanding over 33,200 mortgages aggregating $188,150,000.

In these counties the interest collections alone now amount to more than $10,000,000 annually and of this vast amount there is at present interest more than thirty days in arrears on only 57 mortgages and amounting to $17,900, the smallest in percentage and amount in the last ten years.

In spite of the immense number of mortgages and the enormous amount involved, the Company is the owner of only fifteen pieces of foreclosed real estate in Kings and Queens Counties. Twelve of these parcels are improved and three are unimproved.

We are making this statement with a two-fold purpose:

FIRST—It is offered as the answer which the facts and our experience make to the criticisms of the Company, coming largely from Manhattan, for lending so extensively in Kings and Queens Counties, and we believe that the above figures will serve to demonstrate that carefully chosen loans in these Counties constitute the safest class of security that any investing agency has ever handled.

SECOND—It is made to attract attention to the opportunity of securing real bargains, in the offer for sale of the fifteen pieces of property mentioned, all of which are offered for the amount of the first mortgage plus the interest, costs and taxes which had accrued at the time of the foreclosure sale. These prices, therefore, represent about 70% of the valuation originally fixed by our appraisers and the above record demonstrates the average soundness of their judgment. The real estate investor has, therefore, a most unusual opportunity.

We propose to advertise in this column these parcels. The above three are the first so offered. We shall be glad to mail a list giving full particulars of these and the other 12 properties upon request.

OFFICES

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn 176 Broadway, New York

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

Seashore Privacy

Make your home in NEPONSIT and enjoy the best the seashore affords.

The remaining lots at Neponsit range in price, at present, from $500 to $2,000, according to location; convenient terms.

In the last three years more than a hundred homes have been built and sold at Neponsit, ranging in cost from $5,000 to $20,000.

40 minutes out; on ocean and bay; best beach on the coast, restricted and deeded in perpetuity to property owners; best of bathing and fishing; well appointed clubhouse for residents. $500,000 in permanent, non-assessable improvements. Detailed information on request. Telephone, Greeley 2741.

NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,
Suite 506, 1 West 34th St., New York

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,500 to $4,300 QUALITY BUNGALOWS

Fit for a Queen

Overlooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplace; steam heat and gas, large verandas, built shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,
Room 518 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phones 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

212-Family Concrete Houses

Hammel, Rockaway Beach.

BARGAINS

Show Good Returns on Investment.

WILL SELL ONE OR MORE.

For price and detailed information apply

BERT DeNOVELLIS,
Attorney for Owner.
1,170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Phone, Madison Square, 6128.
Or Your Own Broker.

A Furnished Cottage

Edgemere, L. I.

In close proximity to the Edgemere Club Hotel.

For price and detailed information apply

BERT DeNOVELLIS,
Attorney for Owner.
1,170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Phone, Madison Square 6128.
Or Your Own Broker.

PLANDOME

ON

MANHASSET BAY.

An Ideal Home Community.
30 Minutes Electric Train.
Golf Club—Tennis.
Bathing—Boating—Fishing.

SEVERAL NEW HOUSES FOR SALE.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
10 EAST 34TH ST. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Modern Bungalow in the Woods

5 rooms and bath, modern improvements; 55 minutes from 33rd St. and 7th Ave.; 5 minutes to station; $300 cash, balance as rent; good title. North Shore, Box 112 Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE, N. Y.

directly on the water, modern house, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage; 2 acres. Price $25,000. Rent, furnished, $2,000. Complete list on application.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St., 41 East 41st St., or Rye, N. Y.

60 Acres—Northern Westchester

High, dry; overlooking Lake. Price and terms right. Large list of Westchester County Farms and Country Estates.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, Inc.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

CRESTWOOD.

Charming semi-bungalow, just completed; seven rooms; first-class equipment throughout; all improvements; well located, near station; a complete home; reasonable.

WALES & SWEET, Crestwood, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate

AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes walk of station

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av., N. Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK

7-ROOM COTTAGE

Hardwood finish throughout; open fireplace in living room; all modern conveniences, 15 minutes to station; restricted location; high and dry. Price $5,500; $500 cash—balance like rent.

OWNER, Box 68, White Plains, N. Y.

CHAPPAQUA

(5 Acres, Near Station on State Road.)
Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, $10,000. Small amount of cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

Furnished and Unfurnished

Cottages and Country Estates

WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE & VICINITY

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, Inc.,
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Who Would Live in a City Flat?

Some one who never saw this little Dutch Colonial cottage with its quaint and simple exterior and delightful interior. Six charming rooms and bath on shaded plot in country club colony, midway between express station and golf courses; five minutes' walk to either; culture, refinement, youth, social fitness are absolutely necessary if you would purchase this home. We will arrange the money part of the transaction to suit your means. TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y.

A Real Home

Fine modern 8-room house and bath; plot 100x150; parquet and hardwood floors, electric light and gas; 4 large bedrooms, large verandas; many special improvements; fine bearing young fruit trees, grapes, etc.; garden and poultry house and run for 25 fowl; 5 block to trolley; 10 minutes to R. R. station. Must sell for business reasons. OWNER, 329 Moore Ave., Leonia, N. J.

BARGAIN, $6,000; Easy Terms

Beautiful Home, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Plot 234 ft. frontage. High in Healthy Hills. Superb views—choice neighborhood. Huge living room, open fireplace. Near lake, golf, tennis, clubs, schools, churches. Express station—easy commutation.

Owner, Post Office Box 1248, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.

House costing $8,500 can be bought for $6,500; 3 large porches, 8 rooms, 2 fireplaces, tile bath; living room 15x25, other rooms in proportion; 100-foot frontage; 40-minute view; near station, in restricted neighborhood. Tennis and golf near by. Phone any morning before 10 A. M.; evenings after 7 P. M. Mrs. L. M. CALLISON, 114 Morningside Drive. Telephone Morningside 320.

Architectural Competition Winner.

House has 7 rooms, bath, fireplace, all improvements; commands extensive view of rolling country, lake, and river; 2 blocks to station, school, country club; 19 miles Manhattan; $6,800, terms easy; corner plot, 59x135.

George Falkinburg 10 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone Rector—4588.

For Sale—Montclair, N. J.

A house—thirteen rooms, two baths, three toilets and a sleeping porch. Lot, 58 ft. front, 100 ft. rear, average depth 220 ft. Shade trees, garden and hennery.

Five minutes' walk from D., L. & W. R. R. and Erie.

APPLY 34 SO. WILLOW STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.

12-Room Jersey Home

—only forty-five minutes from New York. Estate contains 2 acres of land dotted over with big shade trees. Splendid garage, large porches and a beautiful garden. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR., 80 Malden Lane, New York City.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

Where Do Your Kiddies Play?

There is a beautiful, open country near ocean and bays, as close in point of time from the center of Manhattan as uptown, New York, where rosy cheeked children play in perfect safety amid the most healthful and moral environments. No heavy street traffic to imperil their walks to school nor to endanger them at play.

Don't you want to make the foundation of your little one's life strong—cheeks rosy with the glow of health?

LONG ISLAND

will give them the best in life and lessen your burden.

Country Home Series No. 3.

THE MONTANA REALTY COMPANY
(E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT)

DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THERE WILL BE FOR RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW APARTMENTS IN THEIR BUILDINGS

375 PARK AVENUE

APPLY TO

RICHARD C. VOTH, MANAGER

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Allenhurst Deal Asbury Park

Choice Summer Homes Now Renting. Complete list; all sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "T." Exceptional bargains for sale. 711 Mattison Av., Asbury Park, N. J. 'Phone 392.

Ferguson & Son

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

Furnished cottages in the most healthful, delightful resort on the Atlantic Coast, near the "Summer Capital." Send for List.

MARTIN D. MURRAY "AGENCY," MAIN ST.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE

A Factory Situated at Thompsonville, Connecticut,

on the main line of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, fully equipped and now running; suitable for the manufacture of inthes or machinery.

Must be sold to settle an estate.

Further information will be furnished on application to

WILLIAM H. LEETE, Administrator.
50 State Street,
HARTFORD, Conn.,
or
THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.

NEAR LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Country Home, four acres; house, fully furnished; well stocked orchard and garden; bargain for quick sale.

H. H. L. Room 852—47 West 34th St.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

THE CALL TO BERKSHIRE

We have large and small furnished cottages to rent, farms and fine estates, in and about Stockbridge for sale.

Daniel B. Fenn & Brother
Real Estate Agents.
STOCKBRIDGE, Massachusetts

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES

TROUT STREAM, 2 MILES.

1,000 SUGAR MAPLES

10 Buildings. Complete Farm. House 12 Rooms, 460 Acres, $5,000.

ARCHER, 10 East 43rd Street.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Overlooking the Ocean

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms; bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas, full cellar; hot water heat; new model range, with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price, $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5036.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE **HAVEMEYER BUILDING**

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St., and 25 Dey St. Entire Church Street block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal caliber downtown. Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent.
Room 107. Telephone 5516 Cortlandt.

Corner West 20th St. & Neptune Ave.

opposite navigable canal, Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York City. Brick building, two stories, about 75 x 100 feet, on land 80 x 175 feet, suitable for any light manufacturing business. Contains two upright boilers, about 3,000 square feet, skylight and elevator.

Also, West 5th St., Coney Island, large concreted floor with extension sheds, driveway, shop and large yard area.

Satisfactory lease on reasonable terms to desirable tenants. In

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The western disturbance remains central over the Upper Mississippi Valley, but it is moving slowly eastward. It has been attended by rains in the Plains States and general showers and thunderstorms in the great central valleys and the Lake region. The rains were heavy in the Lower Ohio and the Middle Mississippi Valleys, and severe local thunderstorms occurred in these regions. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair except on the North Pacific Coast, where there were light local rains.

Temperatures have risen throughout the Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the Lake region. Considerably cooler weather has overspread the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States.

A reaction to high temperatures is in progress in the Rocky Mountain and west plateau regions and the Pacific States.

Indications are that the disturbance over the Upper Mississippi Valley will advance slowly eastward and be attended by unsettled weather and showers over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during the next thirty-six hours.

Temperatures will be lower Friday and Saturday in the south portion of the Lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States, and Saturday in the interior of the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable, but mostly east to south Friday and Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably showers Friday and Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....64	53	4 P. M.....79	64
6 A. M.....65	52	6 P. M.....71	59
9 A. M.....70	54	9 P. M.....65	47
12 M.....75	55	11 P. M.....64	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 57 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.98 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:03—2,432 8 Av.; Joseph Parmet	Slight
12:15—50 W. 28 St.; Louis Leivit	Slight
1:40—1,211 Amsterdam Av.; Vonsine Liquor Co.	Slight
2:20—30-34 W. 26 St.; Stacher & Co.	$2,000
2:35—1,393 5 Av., A. Siegel	Slight
2:35—847 E. 60 St., Mary Zeranny	Slight
4:25—2,708 Broadway; Lowenthal	Slight
4:50—30 E. 4 St., Kessel, Radin & Schuillner	Not given
6:20—Front 204 W. 54 St., (taxicab;) not given	Slight
7:15—372 E. 143 St.; not given	None
8:00—585 Lexington Av.; Mrs. Sullivan	Slight
8:05—350 E. 57 St.; Julius Bachrach	Not given
10:00—261 W. 4 St.; Catharine McHale	$50
10:20—404 E. 14 St.; Henry Fuldner	Slight
11:15—103 E. 123d St.; Patrick Kennelly	Slight
11:40—Front 561 W. 50 St., (paper wagon;) Michael Sprill	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—67 E. 104 St.; Jennie Rodrizen	$300
12:35—4,244 Vireo Av.; Mrs. Dominick	Slight
1:25—2,224 2 Av.; Soloman Rends	Slight
1:30—Front 2,890 Broadway, (taxicab;) not given	Slight
1:50—1,153 1 Av.; Frank Balle	None
2:30—228 E. 36 St.; Margaret Reid	Slight
8:20—94 Jane St.; Duross Realty Co.	Slight
8:55—6 Av. and 44 St., (surface car;) N. Y. Railways Co.	Slight
8:58—3,908 3 Av.; Isidore Feldman	Slight
5:25—63 Park Row; Pulitzer Building	None
6:00—255 E. 151 St.; Charles Marrilo	Slight
7:00—1 E. 110 St.; O. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
7:10—630-636 W. 57 St.; C. Roberts	Slight
7:40—519-523 W. 38 St.; Penn. Storage Warehouse and others	$75,000
8:00—21 E. 109 St.; not given	None
8:40—807 E. 9 St.; C. Werthun	Slight
9:15—12 W. 104 St.; Albert Cohen	None
10:10—217 E. 89 St.; Simon Gardner	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Apr. 21: Patrol, R. Tesiny, 12 to 273, assign, to clerical duty at discount, T. H. Beresford, 172 to 143, to motor cycle duty. (Mutual) W. L. Heisterhagen, 62 to Bridge; J. F. McLaughlin, Bridge to 62.

Temporary assignment: Patrol, M. Sheehy, 82, as station house attendant, 30 days, 4 P. M., Apr. 21.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol, Alex. P. Stanton, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 23; W. P. Mitchell, 151, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23; J. F. McKay, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, P. A. Gilshenan, 81, 9 P. M., Mar. 3, during disability; J. T. Dugen, 63, 8:10 P. M., Jan. 22 to 12 P. M., Mar. 10.

Fire Department.

Decisions rendered: Fire, 1st gr. F. X. Shields, H. & L. 9, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld; Fire, 4th gr. W. D. Strauss, H. & L. 14, (absence without leave,) non-guilty.

The following will report to Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Av., and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. today: 12, W. Rose, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; W. Klein, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; J. J. Ivessier, Eng. 86; A. Danneger, Eng. 95; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 249; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 263; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. S. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; E. Jensen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (Second Section.)

Retired: Lieutenant G. J. Volze, Eng. 93, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $1,050, April 24.

Special leaves: Fire, 2d gr. C. A. Hausman, H. & L. 44, 24 hours, 8 A. M. April 28; Lieutenant J. J. McCambley, Eng. 63, 24 hours, 8 A. M. April 23; Eng. of Steamer J. H. Rohnenkamp, Eng. 66, 24 hours, 8 A. M. April 23; Fire, 2d gr. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 88, 48 hours, 8 A. M. April 22.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HIRSCH, HULDA RICE, (Oct. 1, 1915;) net estate, $82,228. Carrie Rice Rubenstein, sister, life estate in $15,000; the remainder interest passes to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York. Assets: Eight parcels of realty at Niagara Falls, N. Y., $23,478; bank, $39,328; personalty and mortgages, $1,314; stocks, $11,020; interest in estate of Ida Wildmire, $12,500.

KATZENSTEIN, LEOPOLD, (Dec. 3, 1915;) net estate, $761,436. Mrs. Sarah Katzenstein, widow, $617,408 outright and a life interest in stocks of the L. Katzenstein & Co., Inc., valued at $15,768; Jacob Katzenstein, Martin L. Katzenstein, William Katzenstein, and Frieda K. Sternberg, children of decedent, $10,000 each. Assets: 72 West 91st St., $20,000; fourteen vacant lots, 12th Av., 74th St., 77th St., and 81st St., and Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, $56,950; bank, $191,479; notes, mortgages, and claims, $228,930, and stocks and bonds, $237,191. The largest holding of stocks was 123 shares L. Katzenstein & Co., 558 West St., $26,937. Decedent owned New York City bonds, $86,750, and New York State bonds, $23,431.

RAWITZER, SIMON, (Feb. 7, 1915;) net estate, $767,596. Mrs. Henrietta Rawitzer, widow, $227,368; Theresa V. Rawitzer, sister-in-law, $25,000; Herman Rawitzer, brother, $280,317 and $128,732 in stocks to hold in trust for Herman Rawitzer, Jr., and Theresa Rawitzer, nephew and niece; James Rawitzer, nephew, $25,000; Frederick Rawitzer, nephew, a life estate in $10,000; Mrs. Augustus H. Levy, not related, $25,000; Hebrew Technical School for Boys, $5,000, and legacies to three grand nephews and nieces and three employes. Assets: Half interest, $7,098, in the equity in 285 to 291 West Broadway, appraised at $176,000; equity, $16,990, in 20 West 72d St., appraised at $48,000; equity, $24,882, in 283 Madison St., appraised at $25,500; bank, $5,283; personalty, $7,202; notes, mortgages, and claims, $415,816, and stocks and bonds, $297,974. The largest holdings of stocks were: 1,150 shares S. Rawitzer & Co., Inc., appraised at $113,137; 895 shares Fabyan Woolen Co., $45,671; 400 shares Mystic Woolen Co., $50,550, and 100 shares Vulcan Insurance Co., $15,000.

WILL FOR PROBATE.

ARFMANN, JOHN W., (March 31;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty. Herman Arfmann, brother, $8,000; Henry A. Arfmann, brother, residuary estate; Catherine and Adelheit, sisters, each $10,000; Meta Numann, sister, $12,000; Katherine Punke, Herman Kattenhorn, Anna Kuhlmann, John Kattenhorn, nephews and nieces, $2,000 each; John Hellmers, William Numann, John H. Arfmann, nephews, $15,000 each; Mathilda Numann, niece, $10,000; Old People's Home, Union Hill, N. J., $8,000; Thrall Hospital, Middletown, N. Y., $3,000; Lutheran Church of Scharmbeck, Germany, $3,000; Almshouse of Scharmbeck, $3,000; Wartburg's Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon, N. Y., $2,000.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has disapproved Senate bill No. 512, amending the Constitution by providing that civil war and Spanish war veterans and honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served in the Philippine insurrection, shall have preference in the civil service of the State and its civil divisions.

Consent has been granted for the renewal of the lease of 162 East 116th Street, Manhattan, occupied as an annex to Public School 57, for one year from July 1, 1916.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work at Public Schools 1, 2, 28, and 168, Manhattan.

Amended plans have been approved for alterations of Public School 4, the Bronx, to provide for the work, study, and play plan.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have consented to the execution of a renewal of the lease of the store premises at 57 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to Solomon J. Harris, an architectural draftsman in the Bureau of Buildings, until May 31, for restoration of health.

President Willcox announces that arrangements have been completed by the Board of Superintendents to have all promotions of teachers take effect May 1.

There has been placed, as of April 30, 1915, upon the eligible lists of elementary school teachers holding license for promotion, the names of the following, (school and rating given after names):

Mathematics, Charles H. Davis, 25, Queens, 81; physical trainng, S. Louise Wolf, 112, Brooklyn, 74.1.

Licenses as substitute teachers of common branches in elementary schools have been granted to the following:

Brooklyn Training School.—Estella M. Beck, Irene B. Canning, R. Roberta Drewry, Lillian E. D. Inteman, Rose D. Murphy, Margaret C. Nixon, Rosemary C. Reynolds, Madeleine Ring, Florence L. Siegel, Anna Ufer, Helen C. Whaley, Emma A. White.

New York Training School.—Coralie F. Doherty, Catharine M. Gagan, Sarah Merkelson, Dorothea M. Nutzhorn, Jeannette M. Schmitt, Mary V. Sexton, Eileen C. Treacy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Name of 1st Lt. C. D. Peirce, C. A. C., to detached, Aug. 23, and name of 1st Lt. J. A. Brice, C. A. C., removed, Aug. 22.

Name of 1st Lt. S. W. Sperry, C. A. C., to detached Aug. 23, and name of 1st Lt. T. M. Chase, C. A. C., removed, Aug. 22.

Capt. G. H. White, Inf., to 28th Inf., June 22.

Capt. J. L. Siner, M. C., after arrival in United States from Manila, after any leave granted, to Ft. George Wright, Washn., for duty and by letter to Commanding General, Western Dept.

1st Lt. H. F. Spurgin, C. A. C., from duty at North Carolina College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, West Raleigh, N. C., June 9.

Name of 1st Lt. W. Shippam, C. A. C., to detached, June 9, and name of 1st Lt. H. F. Spurgin, C. A. C., removed, June 8.

Leaves: 1st Lt. T. M. Chase, C. A. C., 2 months.

Navy.

No orders issued.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany at Bremerton, Duncan at Hampton Roads, Mars at Lambert Point, McCall at Rosebank, N. Y.; Patapsco at Norfolk Yard, and the Ferry at Mare Island.

Sailed—Cheyenne, San Francisco for San Pedro; Panther, Charleston for Key West, and the Valparaiso for Callao.

Coast Guard.

Capt. J. T. Brown, the Thetis to command Northern Division.

1st Lt. of Engrs. D. W. David, the Thetis to the McCulloch.

2d Lts. W. H. Eberly, the Thetis, to temporary duty the Bear, later from the Bear to the Manning, and J. H. Cornell, the Itasca, to the Morrill.

2d Lts. C. T. Henley, the Yamacraw, to temporary duty the Tallapoosa, and J. E. Whitbeck, the Itasca to the Morrill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Sweeper, Richmond Borough—R. Vessa, John Fair, M. Cavallo, L. Weiner, H. Prenzinger, V. Disozia; L. Demartino, P. Coade, V. Bove, D. De Rosa, F. Di Staslo, James White, I. Belfiore, John Mitchel, N. Egidio, F. Janota, L. Gaeta, John Cream, N. Pietrunte, C. Cupo, F. Fritzora, F. Gambino.

Hostler, Brooklyn—Morris Isaacs, Joseph Bodine, James Moran, John McElligott, Daniel Nolan, Jr.

United States.

The commission announces for May 16 an examination for cartographer, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,500 a year. The duties will be to assist in the preparation of maps for the Atlas of the Agriculture of the United States. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education and experience and manuscript maps. Applicants should have had five years' experience in cartographic methods of showing land relief by the use of hachures and shading to visualize topographic features. This experience must have included the use of conventional styles of lettering employed to indicate the various cultural and natural features, the calculation of projections, the use of hypsometric and bathymetric or climatic color schemes, and the technique of reproduction, especially the photolithographic and engraving processes. Age, 21 years or over on date of examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

For rent, furnished, $100 monthly, unfurnished $80, eleven-room Colonial house with commodious garage, on a beautifully wooded lot on Grand View Boulevard, Colonial Heights, near Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Division, N. Y. C.; all improvements.

A. REINER, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Chappaqua, N. Y.—Attractive eight room house, all improvements; sleeping porch; fireplace; garage; high elevation; 100x150; flower and vegetable gardens, fruit; bargain; reasonable terms. W. R. Coffee, 21 Gold St., New York.

Chester Hill.—Villa apartments, 8 rooms, bath; 25 windows, all overlooking shady lawn; porches. City life in the country. Yearly rent, $900-$900. Janitor, 174 Rich Av., Mount Vernon. 'Phone owner, 609 M.

six room, bath, hot water heat, $5,000, or $4,500 if purchased before May 1; key at club house, Larchmont Gardens; might rent with option to purchase. K 83 Times.

Ten-room modern house, furnished; convenience; choice residential section; garage. Garden. 120 West 72d St. 6041 Columbus.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

SALES AND RENTALS.
Anderson Realty Company, Mt. Vernon.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Mt. Vernon.—Sales, rentals.
Anderson Realty Co.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Ocean bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, block from private bathing beach, good boating and the best of fishing; bungalow is finished in latest style, paneled walls, beamed ceilings, connecting bedrooms with bath, modern kitchen, unobstructed view of ocean from porch; $2,050 complete, on easy terms. B. Murphy, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Phone 9822 Prospect.

Modern bungalow at sacrifice; improved, restricted year around neighborhood, fronting ocean and bay; 40 minutes out; terms to suit; also bungalow site. Mouthrop, 2,287 8th Av.

At Garden City Estates North.—House, 9 rooms and bath; gas, electric light, steam heat; very large plot; near station and trolley. I. W. Valentine, 373 4th Av.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

TEN ACRE FARM,

Huntington, 7 room house, barn, chicken house, garage, shade, 9 acres cultivated land. Fred Koster, Huntington, L. I.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATE.

Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 18, east side of Dover St., for sale, very reasonable. Edw. Maag, 46 West 23d St.

Hollis Park Gardens.—Fine house, $11,000; also attractive house, $7,300. Owner, L 40 Times.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Colonial 8 room house, all improvements, plot 75x100; 3 minutes to trolley, 15 minutes walk to station; $6,000; as little as $900 cash will be accepted; balance easy terms. M. A. Giffin, 63 Warren Av., Mamaroneck, N. Y. Tel., 485.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

A REAL SUMMER HOME; attractive, modern bungalow, in Northern Maine; location, surrounding unexcelled. Particulars apply to owner. Box 63, Jackman, Me.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms, with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

68TH ST., 63 West. Large front room; running water; attentive service; private house.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Medium-sized room, running water, convenient to bath, with board.

71ST, 19 WEST, (next Central Park.)—Beautiful single and double rooms, elegantly furnished; cuisine and service unexcelled; references.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Splendid, large, sunny room; dressing room, bath, electricity.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, attractive, double rooms; ex ellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 263-265 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath, family or four gentlemen; other rooms; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, with and without private baths; newly furnished house; board optional; Summer rates.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; board optional; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST.—High-class house, room with bath; electricity; refined location; references.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, private bath; excellent table; delightful and convenient location; table guests; Summer rates.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

150TH, 523 WEST.—Elegant room; all conveniences; couple or gentlemen; exceptional table.

WEST END AV., 279, (corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

WEST END AV., 524.—86th Subway; rooms, board, suitable for young people.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail Manhattan.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations, modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; 1 hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL, GLEN COVE, L. I.
Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; private baths; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Orange, N. J., 311 Lincoln Av.—Six minutes from Highland Station; first-class accommodations; moderate rates. Telephone 1538.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—Country board in quiet, modern house, no other boarders preferably, with two or three rooms, bath, and private porch; plain, wholesome cooking for a convalescent, lady and trained nurse. Westchester or Long Island. L. M. N., L 64 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St., One Block from Subway Station.

May to October, handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, with linen, china, and silk; $100 per month. 48 East 58th St. Telephone 5470 Plaza.

New apartment, 2 bedrooms, living room, bath; electricity, telephone. 1,061 Madison Av., (80th.) Campbell.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 618. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

121st, 509 West.—Elegant Summer location, opposite Columbia grounds, two and three rooms, bath, kitchenette, complete housekeeping restaurant, roof garden, tennis court. YETMAN.

Sacrifice,—8 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartment; all outside; Broadway corner rooms; 200 West 82d; piano, Victor victrola, silver, linen; immediate possession till Oct. 1. Apt. 5, north. 6487 Schuyler.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished Choice location, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 80 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

High-class studio apartment, artistic furnishings; kitchenette, bath; immediate possession; $80 monthly. Albert, 530 Manhattan Av. Morningside 3927.

Beautifully furnished two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, in dentist's residence; every convenience; reasonable. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select suites, two rooms and bath, extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

To let, very desirable two and three room apartment, furnished and unfurnished. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th Street.

111th, 538 West.—To sublet, six outside rooms, seventh floor, completely furnished. Apt. 76.

ONE room, bath, kitchenette apartment, artistic furnishings; $30 monthly. Albert, 530 Manhattan Av.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; excellent lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; reasonable. Superintendent, or Riverside 1181.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wicklifte Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

Sublet—Corner suite, parlor, bedroom, bath. 1006 Hotel Berkeley, 74th and Amsterdam.

70th, (2,030 Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished; 5 rooms, 2 baths. Johnson, 5th floor.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wicklifte Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession May 22. Apply on premises between 2 and 5 P. M., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

1,155 PARK AV.,
Corner 93d St.
12 rooms and 4 baths;
Yearly rental, $3,100.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
19 West 54th Street
Yearly Rentals, $1300 to $1500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

Sublet, June until Oct. 1, six rooms, high-class elevator apartment house; regular lease after October; sitting and dining rooms, two bedrooms, bath, maid's room, kitchen, bath; yearly rental, $1,500; will take $800 for remainder of lease. 89th, near West End. 'Phone Riverside 2882 after 9 o'clock.

136th St., 615-621 West, (adjoining Riverside Drive,)—Bright 5 and 6 room apartments; hallboys, electric light, telephone; A1 service; to lease to responsible tenants only by owner; rents $36 and up.

20th, 422 West.—Charming location, Episcopal College grounds opposite, five splendid rooms, bath, steam; $37-$43; for refined people with no small children.

96TH ST., 129-31 WEST.—Second and third floors, six rooms and bath; good service; owner has charge; rents $36-$38; concession to good tenant; references required.

Sublet, cheap, four rooms and bath; all latest improvements; cool in Summer. Apartment 7, 1,061 St Nicholas Av.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Sublet—Modern corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Apply superintendent, 2,030 Broadway. Splendid inducement.

Sublet—Two-room, kitchenette; southern exposure. Agent, on premises, 435 West 119th St. Tel. Morningside 8200.

Sublet, bright, attractive four-room apartment; immediate possession; reasonable. 47 Claremont Av.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS; $40.
Convenient, healthy neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Superintendent.

Sublet, cheap, six rooms, unfurnished, 315 West 70th St. Quinn. Inquire of hallboy.

Large studio in Greenwich Village; fine north light; $50. 128 Washington Place.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; $50 and $60.

56th St., 59 West.—Bachelor apartment and studio, unfurnished.

Bronx.

Brand Place, 94, corner of University Av. near Washington Bridge.—4-5 rooms; select neighborhood; ideal location.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students. Special Courtesies to Ladies. Club Breakfasts. SENSIBLE RESTAURANT PRICES.

40TH, (275 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished double room, private bath; kitchenette, electric light, telephone.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room, private bath; steam, electricity; reasonable; single rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,264, (86th St.)—A pleasant front room; telephone; all-night elevator service; kitchen. Telephone evenings, Lenox—1337.

MADISON, 220, (36th St.)—Large and small, furnished and unfurnished rooms, bath, suitable for office, studios or residence.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large room, nicely furnished, with board.

82D ST.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water, $8 to $10 weekly; with private bath, $10 to $12; parlor, bedroom and bath, $15 to $18; same rate for two persons in room; some rooms at $7 weekly. Hotel Strand, 32d at Broadway.

82D ST.—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $14 weekly; parlor, bedroom and bath, $16 up. HOTEL ARDEEN, 17 West 32d St.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, other beautiful rooms; private house; refined surroundings; conveniences.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive suite, running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

72D, 120 WEST.—Room with private bath; electricity. Columbus 6941.

75TH, 3 WEST, (Overlooking Park.)—Large rooms, private baths, $8-$12; convenient L.

75TH, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; $7, $10, $12.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room; dressing room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH.—Beautiful suite, with bath; private home; gentlemen; electricity; telephone. Schuyler 8472.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 8917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; kitchenette; electricity; phone; subway; elevated.

82D, 146 WEST, Anderson Annex.—Large and small rooms; running water; electricity; elevator.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Room, with bath; also single room; private home; reference. Barry.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly appointed parlors; every convenience; electricity, running water, phone, bath; suitable physician; exclusive private house.

95TH, 216 WEST.—Private family; single room, closet, bath adjoining. Apt. 41.

101ST, 205 WEST, (Hotel Ludington, three doors from Broadway.)—All night elevator and maid service; newly furnished single and large rooms; use of kitchen if desired; $3.50 to $7 weekly; strictly high class. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

103D, 122 WEST.—Elegant front suite; mahogany furniture; player piano; library; telephone; scrupulously clean; private family; subway, "L." Wilcox.

105TH ST., WEST.—Desirable room, apartment, private family; gentleman. Telephone Riverside 987.

113TH (Broadway.)—Farmily, two, will let front room; gentlemen or couple; high-class apartment; board optional. Morningside 8949.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, bath adjoining; elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Lady having front high class elevator apartment will let two single, cool rooms to responsible person.

136TH, 619 WEST, (Riverside.)—Light rooms, newly furnished, reasonable; gentlemen; subway. Thomas.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 WEST 22D ST.
The genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building, billiard room, running water every room; single, $4-$6 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of girls over 16 years of age to wrap parcels; come with proof of age. Apply Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady wanted, one who also can take charge of factory records; write, stating previous experience and salary expected. G 230 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—BIG CORPORATION DESIRES YOUNG WOMAN WITH AT LEAST TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT; MUST BE QUICK, ACCURATE, AND FURNISH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; IF NOT QUALIFIED DO NOT REPLY. K 88 TIMES.

MAID wanted for general housework; small family; village twenty minutes on Long Island; write, giving references, what experience, salary wanted, and telephone number. Address Room 811, 1,270 Broadway.

SALES DEMONSTRATORS.

One or two successful outdoor salesladies to call upon brokers, bankers, general offices, merchants, in New York; no books or insurance, but if you have made good in these lines we can qualify with us; appearance and references essential; commission basis, drawing account and expenses. See Mr. Koch, 10th floor, 220 West 19th St., before 10 or after 4 o'clock.

SALESLADY wanted, with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Permanent position for woman of culture; salary, $50 per month and commission. Room 1,014, 220 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A first-class stenographer wanted by New York Stock Exchange firm; must have had Wall Street experience and be capable and accurate in her work. Do not answer unless capable of fulfilling these requirements. Address Broker, Box G 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in advertising agency, exceptional opportunity for very rapid, accurate, well educated operator who has brains and ambition enough to advance to a responsible position; only $12 to start, but a chance in a thousand. L 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent stenographer, French descent; one able to take dictation in French preferred; position permanent. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by publishing house; must have experience and preferably high school education; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, neat appearance, translate rapidly and accurately; hours 9-6; $18. M 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown office; good penmanship; state church, education; $8. Books, 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent, American; office electrical manufacturer; $10. K 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant, Apply Room 809, 320 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRL.—Neat appearing; experienced in operating Hellknap, Wallace, or Elliot addressing machine and cutting stencils on Monarch typewriter. Call 8 West 40th St., 18th floor.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

BILL CLERK, able to bill on the Underwood machine and experienced in figuring discounts, extensions, &c.; $12.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be thoroughly experienced in double entry work; $15.

Call 9 and 10 A. M.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

GOVERNESS-HOUSEKEEPER for Ohio, one girl 8 years old, $75-$100. Call 10 o'clock, Mrs. Pillsbury Agency, 307 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR BIG REALTY CO.

Friendly Suit in Equity Begun to Protect the American's $24,000,000 Assets.

HEADS OFF RUSH TO CASH IN

Refusal of Connecticut to Renew State License Alarmed the Bondholders.

ASSETS EXCEED LIABILITIES

President E. B. Boynton Says He Expects the Concern to be Reorganized After Receivership.

In a suit brought by the creditors of the American Real Estate Company, one of the oldest and largest realty concerns in this city, Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday appointed Walter C. Noyes, ex-Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co. as receivers. Possession was immediately turned over to the receivers, who are under a joint bond of $100,000.

The suit, which is of a friendly nature for the purpose of conserving the assets of the company and preventing a sacrifice of values, was brought by Otto J. Stephens, Inc., a coal dealer of the Bronx, a creditor for $6,000, and Henry Schmitt, Jr., a holder of a $500 bond.

Edward R. Boynton, President of the company, admitted every allegation in the bill of complaint, which stated that the company has invested capital and surplus of more than $2,000,000 in real estate in New York City and Yonkers, owns a large number of parcels of land and office and business buildings, apartment houses, one theatre, one hotel, and many small structures. It also maintained a construction department to develop and improve its real estate.

$24,027,745 in Real Estate.

The real estate owned by the company on Dec. 31, 1915, was appraised by six prominent real estate men at $24,027,745, subject to mortgages of approximately $10,000,000. The real estate was in New York City, the Bronx, Yonkers, Tarrytown, New Rochelle, and Queens.

The company has debenture obligations, viz., 6 per cent. coupon bonds and certificates, $7,849,980, and 6 per cent. accumulative bonds and certificates, $5,710,462. During the last few months a far greater number of bondholders than heretofore have given notice of maturity, or cash surrender, and the company has paid out in the last year $1,000,000 upon surrendered bonds, and the company cannot comply with the demands of bondholders, except by selling its real estate at forced sale, which would result in a great loss to the company, bondholders, and creditors. It is also impossible to market all the company's real estate holdings in a proper manner in any short time. For the protection of the creditors it was necessary to appoint receivers, who could dispose of the assets under the direction of the court.

Assets Exceed Liabilities.

The value of the assets as a going concern exceed all liabilities. The twenty-eighth annual statement of the company on Jan. 1, 1916, showed liabilities of $14,196,349 and assets of $16,773,361, which included equities in real estate, $14,674,775. The entire real estate is $24,027,745, mortgaged for $9,952,970, equity $14,674,775. Of the liabilities $7,849,980 are coupon bonds and $5,719,462 accumulative bonds, assessments on Queens property assumed as part of purchase price $184,100, and accounts payable $74,051.

The company was incorporated in 1888 under Rhode Island laws as the American Investment Union, and the name was changed to the American Real Estate Company on May 1, 1896. The capital stock outstanding is $2,086,500, divided into cumulative preferred, $1,855,400, and common, $231,100. The officers are Edward R. Boynton, President; William B. Hinckley, Vice President; Arthur L. Babcock, Vice President and Treasurer; Clinton T. Miller, Assistant Treasurer, and Clarence S. Shumway, Secretary.

Among the properties which the company owns or has owned in the last year is said to be 114 and 116 Fifth Avenue, 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street, 39 and 41 West Thirty-first Street, 40 to 46 East Sixty-second Street, 50 and 52 East Sixty-second Street, and 525 to 529 Fifth Avenue, corner of Forty-fourth Street, occupied by the Harriman National Bank. The company sold this property in December last to Robert R. Dula, who gave in part payment lots on Inlet Street and Northern Avenue and part of his country estate at Tarrytown, appraised at $175,000. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft are the attorneys in the equity suit. Robert T. Wood of 527 Fifth Avenue is attorney for the company.

Trouble in Connecticut.

The embarrassment of the company dates back to June, 1915, when the Building and Loan Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, five days previous to the abolishment of his office, refused to renew the license of the company to sell bonds in Connecticut. For years the company has advertised the sale of its 6 per cent. coupon bonds and 6 per cent. accumulative bonds in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. The bonds were sold in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and upward, and earned 6 per cent., payable semi-annually.

The 6 per cent. cumulative bonds were purchasable by annual instalments of $25 or more, covering ten, fifteen or twenty years. These installments drew interest of 6 per cent. a year and were compounded, accumulated and paid in one sum. Thousands of these bonds were sold to persons in every walk of life, there being close to 3,000 bondholders in the State of Connecticut, where the trouble first developed.

The refusal to renew the Connecticut license caused an immediate demand for the redemption of thousands of the bonds.

In July, 1915, the Connecticut bondholders appointed a committee composed of Ralph M. Grant, G. L. Vannais, C. B. Cook, W. E. Keep, and G. F. Kellogg to make a thorough examination into the affairs of the company. The result was a unanimous vote of confidence in the company, the report of the committee concluding with the following statement: "We have been unable to discover any reason whatever for advising bondholders to demand cash value on their bonds. On the other hand, there is the most positive reason why bondholders should not demand cash values. The committee believes there is no cause for uneasiness among the bondholders, as time will prove the American Real Estate Company's ability to safeguard their interests."

The company at once appealed to the courts for a license, and the case is pending at the present time.

Expect Speedy Reorganization.

Edward R. Boynton issued the following statement for the company yesterday afternoon:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors it was resolved that under existing conditions the interests of the creditors and stockholders of the American Real Estate Company would be promoted by the appointment of receivers in order that the assets of the company might be conserved and the sacrifice of values prevented. This appointment of receivers should conserve the very large and valuable assets of the company and should enable its financial affairs to be speedily reorganized upon a sound and conservative basis and its assets realized upon and its financial affairs liquidated as soon as the real estate market will permit.

"As is well known for some time past the real estate market in and about the City of New York has been much depressed, and properties indisputably of great present and prospective value have frequently been found to be unsalable except at ruinous sacrifice. Under ordinary conditions the American Real Estate Company would have been able to continue in the conduct of its business with reasonable assurance of substantial profit and prompt meeting of all obligations. During the last year, however, an unusual number of holders of the bonds of the company have elected to demand payment, and this has required the expenditure of large sums of money out of the principal in order to meet these obligations. The amount thus becoming due and payable within the next six months will be over $750,000. The result of continuing business under such conditions would be to force the company to sacrifice many of its valuable assets at forced sale in order to meet and pay in full the claims of bondholders electing to surrender, and this course would be to the prejudice of the other creditors equally entitled to payment in full and equally entitled to protection so far as lies within the power of the officers and Directors of the company.

$13,000,000 Bonds Outstanding.

"At first all maturing surrenders and demands were met without substantial sacrifice of assets. It was expected by the officers that these surrenders and demands would decrease, and that the market for real estate would shortly improve. These expectations have not been realized.

"The company has now outstanding more than $13,000,000 of bonds of which more than $1,000,000 will mature within the coming twelve months, and, in addition, over $11,000,000 of bonds can be made to mature at the option of the holders within twelve months. As it is practically certain that the company will not be able to sell and dispose of a sufficient amount of its real estate holdings within the next year, except at a sacrifice of real values, it has seemed as stated above, to the officers and Board of Directors advisable and proper that receivers should be appointed for the protection of the property and conservation of the assets.

"On April 1, 1916, the company owned real property of the total appraised valuation of $24,027,745.93, as shown in the last annual report, against which there were mortgages amounting to $9,952,970. On the basis of this valuation the assets of the company are sufficient to pay all the outstanding obligations and capital stock in full.

"In the judgment of the officers and the Board of Directors there should be a prompt readjustment under a conservative agreement of reorganization which will enable the properties to be realized upon without unnecessary sacrifice and protect the interests of creditors and stockholders. Forced sales of the properties are certain to result in great loss to creditors and stockholders.

"It is therefore recommended that a reorganization committee be promptly appointed in the interest of the creditors and stockholders with authority to investigate the condition of the company, its liabilities, and the value of its properties, and thereupon to formulate a plan of reorganization and liquidation, and the officers and Directors will in every way aid in the preparation and the consummation of such a plan so far as such committee may desire their co-operation."

A Bondholders' Committee to protect the interests of certificate and bond holders was organized yesterday. J. Calvin McKnight, a real estate operator, is acting as Secretary for the committee and Strasbourger & Schalick are the attorneys.

PLAN QUICK MOBILIZATION.

Officers of the War College Confer with Transportation Leaders.

Plans looking to a quick mobilization of the railroad and automobile transportation resources of the country for the movement of troops were discussed this week at a conference at Washington between representatives of those industries and officers of the War College. The New York automobile men who attended the meeting, which began last Monday and continued through Tuesday, returned to the city yesterday. One of them said that while no formal announcement of what had been accomplished had yet been prepared for publication encouraging progress was made in the work for which the conference was called. It was the first meeting of the kind, and others would be held later.

The movement for co-operation of the railroads and the automobile industry with the War department for national preparedness was started last Winter, and this week's conference was called to get this work actively under way. At the meeting plans were considered which when worked out in detail would enable the railroads and the automobile companies to adapt themselves to war conditions in twenty-four hours. For some time a War College committee has been busy on the problem of what would be needed in the way of transportation in the event of war. The purpose now is to organize the railroads and the automobile industry to meet these needs as quickly and as effectively as possible. Within the next few weeks, it is understood, much of the information required definitely to plan for swift mobilization will be in the hands of the committee.

In any large movement of troops in this country in the future motor trucks will be a factor of great importance. How these may best be used in connection with the railroads is one of the subjects that will receive much consideration. A scheme for special railroad trains for the movement of troops will be worked out. It is understood that the capabilities of the railroads to adapt themselves on short notice to such conditions, as brought out at the meeting, were a surprise to the army men, and that the flexibility of the automobile industry to meet a sudden emergency was no less gratifying. The experts in the two great branches of transportation, men in civil life, showed themselves ready to respond to any call their country might make upon them.

General M. M. Macomb, President of the War College, presided at the meeting. The automobile industry was represented by the following: Alfred Reeves, General Manager of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce; S. D. Waldron, Chairman of the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; H. E. Coffin, member of the Consulting Board on Industrial Preparedness, and former President of the Society of Automobile Engineers; Russell Huff, President of the Society of Automobile Engineers; A. G. Batcheldey, Chairman of the American Automobile Association; Henry Souther, former President of the Society of Automobile Engineers; G. C. Diehl, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the American Automobile Association; Samuel A. Miles of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; J. A. Wilson, President of the American Automobile Association; W. M. Sweet, General Manager of the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, and Coker F. Clarkson, General Manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

WOMEN WILL BUILD NAVY HOSPITAL SHIP

National Special Aid Society Names a Committee After a Speech by Reuterdahl.

IT MAY SEEK $1,000,000

Whatever the Cost, Money Will Be Obtained—Ship Will Be Built and Red Cross May Get It.

A hospital ship is to be offered to the Government by the women of the National Special Aid Society. Henry Reuterdahl, the marine painter and naval expert, talked to the society of the needs of the navy at the headquarters, 259 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and a Hospital Ship Committee, with Mrs. William Alexander, the President, as its Chairman, was formed immediately after the meeting.

The committee will send a letter to Secretary of the Navy Daniels asking if he will accept the hospital ship for which the women propose to raise the money. If the offer is not accepted the women will still raise the money for the ship. Offers that the society has made to the Government to furnish battleships previously have been refused.

"The women will if the Government wants," said Mrs. Alexander yesterday. "A new President will not refuse, if this one does. By the time we have the money raised there will be a new Government. We do not know now whether the ship will cost one or one million dollars, but we will get the money."

The letter will be drafted and mailed to Secretary Daniels before the end of the week, and the first meeting of the Hospital Ship Committee will be held at the headquarters at 8:30 o'clock next Thursday, previous to the regular meeting.

Reuterdahl Talks of Crisis.

"I am tired of the absolute failure of preparedness," said Mr. Reuterdahl in addressing the women. "I intended coming here to tell you funny stories about the navy. But things have become serious. We are facing one of the greatest crises that have ever come to the United States, and we are meeting it not in the manner of a great nation but of some one electioneering.

"It would be foolish for me to increase a note for $1,000,000 which I could not make good. What good does it do for us to send a note to Germany? Germany knows everything that happens here. Bernstorff has us tabulated and card-indexed and knows more of our spinelessness than we do. That is his duty. We have made a threat and what have we to back it up? Nothing.

"Roosevelt had a similar experience, but no notes were written. Japan had a casus belli against us and has now. Roosevelt sent our fleet from one end of the Pacific to the other. He knew we had not ships enough to protect the coast on both oceans, and he stripped one for the benefit of the other. The people thought it was a pleasure trip. It was done with a purpose and was not an idle threat. We had sixteen battleships then, an effective fleet and a fighting fleet. It is because of the spinelessness of the press, which does not want to call a spade a spade, that we are in the condition we are today.

"If we had men who were thinking of the country first and not of the election things would be different. If, long before this, we had sent out our battleships, our cruisers, and our destroyers there would have been no Lusitanic case; there would have been no Arabic. Not a single American life would have been lost on the ocean if it had been understood that the United States meant to guard the lives of its citizens. Now you are not safe on the ocean.

"We have now fourteen battleships, two less than Roosevelt had. The Navy Department has tried to economize. I don't like to say anything about the Georgia, I have friends on her; but she is old. Target practice in the navy is like baseball, and the Georgia had worked up until she stood No. 1. But her boilers were unsafe. Admiral Fletcher thought it was unsafe to take her to the South. Now she is a ship madhouse that stands in the navy for an unhappy ship. She had worked up to a first point and then had to get out, for Daniels wanted to economize. Now she is lying up in the Boston Navy Yard with her boilers to be repaired, and that was known a year ago. It is a sport killer.

"I hope we can wake up the next Congress. We have got to put the fear of God in the hearts of men who are turning things to their own interests, Tillman and men of his stamp. We want to get these men who stand against the future. Things in this movement are elemental. What are we going to do without a navy? We have the largest coast line of any country in the world. And we should have an army based upon universal service. But what is the good of talking to you women? You all feel in the same way. It is like writing a letter to one's self."

"You could not have talked to us a year ago," said Mrs. Alexander. "We would not have been here."

Hospital Ship Needed.

Mr. Reuterdahl urged the women to act as missionaries and to go out and talk to the women of the poor, who did not understand the need of preparedness, and particularly to the wives of foreigners. He said that the great need in the navy was a hospital ship.

"We have only one, which is unseaworthy, to care for our battleships, with fifty destroyers and fifty cruisers," he said. "We have another in the Philippines, but that is also unseaworthy, and we can never get it back here. Write to Secretary Daniels, ask if he will receive a hospital ship, and then get busy."

The women applauded enthusiastically. They got busy, and had the Hospital Ship Committee partially formed before Mr. Reuterdahl had left the building. On it are Mrs. Alexander L. Lucas, Mrs. James H. Pynchon, Mrs. Wise Wood, Mrs. E. B. Whitney, Miss Townsend of 163 Lexington Avenue, Mrs. Fitzhugh Simons, Mrs. Lydia Longacre, and Mrs. William T. Graves. At the next meeting of the society, Thursday, April 27, the Baroness Huard will speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The plan of the National Special Aid Society to present a hospital ship to the American Government will encounter the obstacle that there is a special statute forbidding the acceptance of gifts. Occasionally gifts are accepted by act of Congress, though this is rare. The society's presumably, however, could turn over the hospital ship to the American Red Cross. In the event of war the ship's service would be about the same as if it were owned by the Government.

EMPLOYERS FOR READINESS.

More Concerns to Pay Workers Who Attend Training Camps.

The Military Training Camps Association, whose offices are at 31 Nassau Street, gave out yesterday a third list of employers who have granted permission for their employes to attend the military training camps at Plattsburg and in other cities with full pay and without loss of vacation.

The list, with the names of institutions heretofore published omitted, is as follows:

NEW YORK.

Interboro R. T. Co., Int. Mer. Mar. Co., U. S. Rubber Co., Ladenburg Thalmann Co., Liberty Nat. Bank, Bank of New York.

U. S. Safe Dep. Co., Am. Bankers' Ass'n., N. Y. Clg. House, Redmond & Co., U. S. Mtg. & T. Co., Seasongood & Haas.

NEW ENGLAND.

Wellington, Sears Co., Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Springfield Gas Light Co., Springfield Nat. Bank, Ludlow Mfg. Associates, R. H. Stearns Co., R. H. White Co., Hornblower & Weeks.

Nerkshire Life Ins. Co., Third National Bank, Gen. Electric Co. (Boston), Chapman Valve Mfg. Co., Merchants Trust Co., William Filene Sons Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Western Saving Fund.

Saving Fund Soc. of Germantown.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Savings & Trust Co., Lemp Trust Co., American Security & Trust Co.

Commercial National Bank, National Metropolitan Bank.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Citizens' Nat. Bank, J. E. Hurst & Co., Fidelity Trust Co., Gibbs Preserving Co., Western Nat. Bank, Second Nat. Bank, J. S. Hinkins Lumber Co., Equitable Trust Co.

Rock Glass Co., Daniel Miller & Co., U. S. Fid. & Guar. Co., Corkran & Hill, R. Garrett & Sons, First Nat. Bank, W. Mut. Fins. Co., Baugh Chemical Co., The Dairy Co.

CALIFORNIA.

Pac. Gas & Elec. Co., Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., Gt. West. Power Co., Bank of California, Union Iron Works, Oakland Trk for Sav., Title Insurance & Trust Association will give out additions to the list from time to time.

Std. Oil Co. of Cal., Hunt & Co., Pac. Mut. Life I. Co., Nat. Bank of Cal., Mex. Petroleum Co., Petrol. Transp. Co., Cal. Cotton.

WOMEN TO BUY WAR AIRSHIP

Asked to Give the Price of a Spring Hat to the Fund.

Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin of 309 Park Avenue is responsible for the latest move in preparedness, the starting of a fund to be known as the "American Women's Hat Fund of Greater New York," to which 1,000 women addressed by letter are asked to contribute the price of one Spring hat, whether it be $5 or $25, more or less. Mrs. Gilpin's letter is on the official letterhead of the Aero Club of America, which indorses Mrs. Gilpin's plan, and the fund is to be used to purchase one or more military aeroplanes of the best type for the National Guard of New York.

Mrs. Gilpin in her letter says, among other things: "This money is not being raised for charity. It is for the defense and protection of the women and children of New York City; to provide a form of insurance against attack by an enemy just as we insure our houses against fire or thieves. No one expects such an attack any more than one expects a fire or a burglary, but it is quite as necessary to provide against one as the other.

"The militia is the backbone of our defenses, and has formed the bulk of our fighting forces in past wars. It has no aeroplanes except the few secured through public subscriptions for the National Aeroplane Fund. But for this patriotic movement of the Aero Club last year the militia would not have had aeroplanes for manoeuvres and encampments.

"Checks are to be made payable to the National Aeroplane Fund of the Aero Club of America and sent to Charles Elliot Warren, care of Lincoln National Bank. All contributions will be acknowledged by the Aero Club of America.

The National Special Aid Society, of which Mrs. William Alexander is the President and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is Vice President, indorses Mrs. Gilpin's appeal.

CITY TO SEE FLEET DURING WAR GAMES

Second Division and Mine Planters to Mobilize in North River.

PLAN BIG SUMMER PROGRAM

Exercises in All Departments Will Last This Year from May 15 to Nov. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Plans for the use of the Atlantic Fleet from May 15 to November 1, covering the entire Summer, were announced by Secretary Daniels today along with the tentative cruising schedule for the ships of the Pacific Reserve Fleet for 1916. These plans cover every division of the fleet and the forces engaged in the various drills, manoeuvres, and exercises in which the fleet will be employed include the battleship squadrons, the mining division, the auxiliary division, the active and reserve destroyer flotilla, the submarine flotilla, and the cruiser squadron.

"Some time ago," said Secretary Daniels, "the Division of Operations, under the direction of Rear Admiral Benson, formulated a systematic course for the training and development of the fleet, and the department laid down a yearly schedule of operations for the Atlantic Fleet. The schedule for operations for the Summer and for the finish of the year's schedule has now been prepared."

The main arm of the fleet consists of the battleships. On May 15 the flagship Wyoming, commanded by Admiral Fletcher, and all four divisions of the fleet will engage in steaming trials, and ships will also operate singly. On May 20 the first division will assemble at Tompkinsville, the second in North River, the third at Rockport, and the fourth at Newport. On May 22 these four groups will engage in divisional exercises until May 27, when the first division will go to Hampton Roads, the second to North River, the third to Rockport, and the fourth to Newport. On May 29 the four groups of battleships again will go out for divisional exercises lasting until June 3, when the first division will go to Hampton Roads, the second and fourth to Newport, and the third to Rockport.

On June 3 the four divisions again will put to sea for divisional exercises lasting until June 10, when the first division will go to Tompkinsville, the second to North River, the third to Rockport, and the fourth to Newport. On June 12 there will again be divisional exercises lasting until June 17, when all the battleships will proceed to Newport, remaining there two days and leaving on June 19 for squadron exercises off Newport lasting until July 1.

Mine Planters in North River.

Meanwhile the mining division of the fleet will assemble in North River on May 15, leaving on May 22 for cruising and exercises off New Haven, for practice off Provincetown on June 1 and off Plymouth, Mass., on June 5, assembling at Boston on June 10 and leaving on June 12 for cruising and exercises off Salem and June 19 off Cape Ann, Gloucester, Rockport, and offshore.

The auxiliary division of the fleet will be engaged between May 15 and July 1 in coaling and oiling the battleships of the fleet at sea, and the fuel and supply ships during this period will operate as required by the needs of the fleet.

Between May 15 and July 1 the active destroyer flotilla, upon completion of repairs and docking, will make a reconnaissance off the New England coast and will then assemble at Gardner's Bay and make preparations to join the fleet operations at Narragansett Bay.

On July 1 the battleship squadrons, mining division, auxiliary division, and active flotilla of destroyers will come together as a fleet, and after that their work will be as follows until Aug. 20:

July 1—Fourth of July celebrations. Visiting such ports as the department may direct.

July 8—At anchor in Narragansett Bay.

July 10—Fleet tactical exercises.

July 15—At anchor in Narragansett Bay.

July 17—Machinery overhaul, ship drills, and inspections.

July 24—Divisions operating in assigned areas. Torpedo exercises. Mining division and destroyers, joint exercises. One division of destroyers in joint operations with the army in defense of Eastern New York.

July 29—At anchor in Narragansett Bay.

July 31—Narragansett Bay. Ship drill. Athletic contests, mining division and one division of destroyers, joint operations with army off Boston, Aug. 4 to 10.

Aug. 5—Anchor at Narragansett Bay.

Aug. 7—Fleet tactical exercises.

Aug. 12—Anchor at Narragansett Bay.

Aug. 14—Narragansett Bay. Machinery overhaul. Ship drills. Coaling and provisioning. Conferences. Preparations preliminary to strategic manoeuvres.

Aug. 20 to Sept. 1—Strategic manoeuvres.

Sept. 1—Target practice.

Sept. 30 to Nov. 1—Docking and home ports.

Torpedo Practice Also Planned.

Between Sept. 30 and Nov. 1 the active flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers will engage in torpedo practice at Narragansett Bay. The reserve flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers will only be engaged with the rest of the fleet during strategic manoeuvres between Aug. 20 and Sept. 1, and during the rest of the time between May 15 and Nov. 1 the reserve destroyer flotilla will be engaged in neutrality, aviation, and military duty.

The submarine flotilla will also only be engaged with the main fleet during the strategic manoeuvres between August 20 and Sept. 1. During the rest of the time the submarines will be on detached duty from the fleet. Between May 15 and July 1 the submarine flotilla, after holding their target practice on the southern drill grounds about May 8, will begin to dock and overhaul on May 15 and will then base their operations on New London until July 1. From the latter date until August 20 the submarine flotilla will hold Summer exercises based on New London, torpedo practices, quarterly engineering runs, and oscillator tests.

The cruiser squadron will be utilized for police and patrol duty in the West Indies and Mexican waters, or elsewhere, and will join in fleet operations and hold target practice and steaming exercises as opportunity presents.

Substantial increases in the fighting personnel of the navy are made in the naval appropriation bill as determined upon by the House Naval Sub-Committee today. The full committee will meet Thursday to take up the bill as now drafted and to pass on the building program. The bill increases the enlisted force by between 18,000 and 14,000, and the marines by 3,000.

There is a considerable increase in the number of gunners with thirty-five or forty gunnery sergeants. Civilians are authorized to be appointed from technical schools for service as engineers as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

An appropriation of $1,500,000 is made for erection of a naval munitions plant, expected by the committee to cost ultimately between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. This is distinct from the general armor factory project.

FIREBUG SCARES BROOKLYN

Four Incendiary Blazes Are Discovered in the Early Morning.

Residents of one of the best of Brooklyn's apartment house districts were aroused by a series of four incendiary fires which occurred in houses not far distant within half an hour early this morning. The first occurred at 15 Fourth Avenue, where the stairs leading from the basement to the first floor were found saturated with oil and piled with inflammable rags. This was about 2:30 o'clock.

Before 3 o'clock fires had been discovered in basements at 568 Atlantic Avenue, 443 State Street, and 504 Pacific Street. In every case the blaze was started on piles of oil-soaked rags and shavings, and, according to Fire Marshal Brophy, was of undoubted incendiary origin. In the last of the four fires, which was at the St. George Apartment House, considerable damage was done.

The firemen went from one blaze to the other and dwellers over the whole neighborhood were aroused and waiting for some new alarm. Investigations by the police and the Fire Marshal's office failed to discover the culprits.

40 WOMAN LAWYERS GET N. Y. U. DEGREES

Two Scholarships, Each Good for Three Years Tuition in the Law School, Are Awarded.

ADDRESS BY DEAN SOMMER

Class Is Conducted to Give Business Women Some Idea of Commercial Law.

Forty capped and gowned women last night received their certificates as graduates of the Woman's Law Class of New York University. The ceremonies were held in the University Building in Washington Square, with Chancellor Elmer E. Brown presiding and the new Law School Dean, Frank H. Sommer, giving the address. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in University Place and President of the University Council, delivered the invocation. Dean Sommer's address was a defense of the body of the law.

At the commencement first announcement was made of the award of two scholarship prizes, worth three years' tuition in the Law School. The recipients were Evelyn Holt and Mary S. Hallinan.

The Woman's Law Class is conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Legal Education Society for the purpose of giving business women some knowledge of commercial law. The instructors are Miss Isabella Mary Pettus and Miss Jessie Ashley.

Those who received certificates last night were: Evelyn Holt, Mrs. David J. Fox, Mrs. Mary Thayer Scudder, Annie Malcom Slade, Constance Bouland, Mary O'Connor Higgins, Marjorie Langley, Helen S. Kennedy, Beatrice Van H. Stevenson, Esther Greenberg, Emily Curtis Robbins, Ethel Siesfeld, May A. Kelly, Mildred M. Hahn, Rae S. Norden, Erma Bernheimer, Jennie A. Taylor, Mary C. Hubbell, Mrs. Ida Miranda, Bertha Kullack, Elsa C. Ullrich, Jean Keller, Henrietta Gitlin, Gertrude L. Whitefield, Katherine C. V. Nolan, Bertha Sandberg, Jessie M. Peabody, Mrs. Clara L. Sanders, Anna A. Boyle, Frances Berlin, Julia M. Cummings, Harriet C. Ames, Adeline F. Van Benthuysen, Ruth Fitzell, Lillian D. Rock, Anna C. Murphy, Mary A. Hallinan, Elizabeth Hallinan, Anna D. Intemann, and Mary V. Callaghan.

Borah Heads Idaho Delegation.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, April 20.—Senator W. E. Borah was unanimously chosen to head Idaho's delegation of eight to the Republican National Convention at the State Convention here today. Although the delegation is uninstructed as to Presidential candidates the resolutions adopted are highly eulogistic of Senator Borah's public career.

An Easter Special—Walking Sticks

$1.65

Usually $2.50 to $5

Friday and Saturday Only

You must have a smart new stick for Easter—with your new Spring outfit.

These are really exceptional canes—the kind you'd be proud to carry anywhere. Malacca, Bamboo, Pearwood, Pheasant, English dogwood and many other beautiful woods.

Every one is richly mounted with Sterling Silver—rare value indeed for $1.65.

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a water cooler in your office?

then there should also be Lily drinking cups

the LILY CUP co
equitable building

"A mark of education is the ability to discriminate—" In the preparation of

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) OLIVE OIL

we are catering exclusively to the discriminating. Its slight-ly higher price demands this distinction.

Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.

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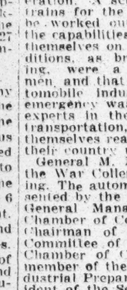
"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"

BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.

LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc. Presenting this ad. saves you 5%.



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The new ARROW COLLAR spring style, in two heights
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

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We're here from 8 in the morning till 7 at night. Doing what? Well, sir, we're doing the tailoring business of New York by selling

NEW YORK'S BEST VALUE
Suits & Topcoats To Your Order $20

You get just as much for $20 here as at stores that charge double our prices and pay big rents. Pretty patterns, good, honest cloth, reliable workmanship.

SAMPLES? Sure! Lots of them—FREE

SUIT $20 O'COAT
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For the boys and children our clothing, hats and furnishings supply every need in refined styles and durable goods.

Norfolk suits with extra trousers, exceptional values at $6.50, $8.50 and $10. (Sizes 6 to 18 years)

Novelty suits in cloth and washable materials (2½ to 8 years) $1.25 to $5.

Reefers and top coats of blue serge, black and white checks and neat mixtures, $3.75 to $12.

Blouses, pajamas, hosiery, underwear and neckwear.

Boys' hats of straw, cloth or felt.

The place to buy whatever you want

B & K
Broadway near 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at DeKalb Av.
Brooklyn

Browning, King & Company

Men and young men will find here every requisite for the Easter outfit.

Silk-lined Cutaway coats and vests $25 and $30.

Trousers $5 to $10.

Sack Suits in many models and many fabrics $15, $20 to $35.

Silk Hats $5 and $6; Stetson's $3.50 to $5; B. K. Special $3.

Beautiful silk neckwear, gloves, hosiery and underwear.

Clothing and Furnishings for Boys and Children

B & K
Broadway near 32d St.
Cooper Square at 5th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at DeKalb Av.
Brooklyn

After All---You Must SEE Our New Spring Clothes

WE'RE taking a vast deal of space in the newspapers to tell you about our new Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes—

But—when all is said and done—the vitally important thing is for you to *see* them.

That's the only real way to learn of the quality, the freshness and vigor of style—the wide variety of our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Topcoats

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